PROHIBITION QUIZ BOOK

VEXING QUESTIONS ABOUT PROHIBITION ASKED AND ANSWERED

WHY

LET THE WETS BLUFF YOU?

BE INFORMED

Compiled and Edited by
BOYD P. DOTY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH
OF THE
ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA
WESTERVILLE, OHIO

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PROHIBITION DEPENDS UPON AN INTELLIGENT UNDERSTANDING OF THE REASONS WHY IT WAS ADOPTED AND WHY IT SHOULD BE MAINTAINED

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PREFACE

Under the title, "Prohibition Quiz Book," it is the hope of the compiler to list the out-standing and more frequent inquiries asked by those who are deeply interested in the merits of the prohibition policy.

It is not pretended that all phases of prohibition can be covered in so short a space as has been allotted to this little book nor can everything about anything be said. The purpose in the compilation of this book has been to furnish in handy, terse form accurate answers to the questions which most usually present themselves to earnest bona-fide inquirers. Much of the virulent and violent opposition to prohibition has been due to plain misunderstanding of the forces which lie behind the prohibition movement. Perhaps the temperance forces have been at fault in not realizing that people are so busy about so many things that they do not take time to think or inform themselves. The opponents of prohibition have taken advantage of the friendly columns of the press to keep on telling half truths or untruths or truths portrayed in such a way that they amount to untruths and lead even the very friends of prohibition to wonder at their own audacity and whether or not after all prohibition has not been a mistake.

The question and answer form has been adopted to answer YOUR questions readily. Turn to the table of contents and find the page covering the thing in which you are immediately interested. If you do not find the answer to the question in your mind write at once to the Department of Education, Publicity and Research of the Anti-Saloon League of America, Westerville, Ohio, and an honest attempt will be made to give you the whole truth about the matter.

—THE COMPILER.

BEER AND WINE

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Since the adoption of National Constitutional Prohibition the opponents of prohibition have strenuously insisted that the Eighteenth Amendment has been too rigorously interpreted, that the result has been to decrease the consumption of the so-called milder alcoholic beverages and relatively to increase the consumption of the higher powered alcoholic beverages. The inquiry into the various phases of this proposition will be worth while.

What does the Eighteenth Amendment actually prohibit?

A—The language of the Amendment is perfectly clear. It is "The manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all the territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited."

What is meant by "Intoxicating Liquor?"

A—The Volstead Act, Section 1, provides, "The word 'liquor' or the phrase 'intoxicating liquor' shall be construed to include alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter, and wine and in addition thereto any spirituous, vinous, malt, or fermented liquor, liquids, and compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patented, or not, and by whatever name called, containing one-half of one per centum or more of alcohol by volume which are fit for use for beverage purposes."

Did Congress have a right to establish such a definition of "Intoxicating Liquor"?

A—The United States Supreme Court said yes. See Rhode Island v. Palmer (253 U. S. 350); Ruppert v. Caffey (251 U. S. 264).

In the Rhode Island v. Palmer (253 U. S. 350) case, Chief Justice White said, "as the prohibition did not define the intoxicating beverages which it prohibited, in the absence of anything to the contrary it clearly, from the very fact of its adoption, cast upon Congress the duty not only of defining the prohibited beverages but also of enacting such regulations and sanctions as were essential to make them operative when defined."

In the case of Ruppert v. Caffey the Supreme Court concluded by saying, "The decision of the courts as well as the action of the Legislatures make it clear—or, at least, furnish ground upon which Congress might reasonably conclude—that a rigid classification of beverages is an essential of either effective regulation or effective prohibition of intoxicating liquors."

What do Beer and Wine advocates ask for?

A—They ask for beer and so-called light wines.

What is the alcoholic percentage of such beverages?

A—Ordinary beer contains about 4% alcohol by volume and the "light wine" contains from 7% to 10% of alcohol.

Are Beer and Wine of such alcoholic strength actually intoxicating?

A—They most certainly are. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Food and Drug Expert, testified at a legislative hearing March 1, 1920, that, "An intoxicating liquor is one which when ingested into the stomach and absorbed into the blood creates a toxic effect (on any or all of the body functions). That effect may be noticed by the subject and those who surround him or it may be of such a character as to render him at once evidently unbalanced in some way to those who might happen to observe him."

In other words there are different degrees of intoxication and it is a matter of common knowledge that the degree of intoxication depends upon the individual and the amount of intoxicating liquor he drinks whether it be beer, wine, whisky or any other intoxicating liquor.

In what form of beverage was most of our alcohol drunk before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment?

A—The amount of alcohol consumed in beer has steadily increased as follows:

	1840	1870	1900	1918
Beer	4%	15%	47%	53%
Wine	2%	3%	3%	5%
Whisky	94%	82%	50%	42%

The above table shows that in 1900 there was as much alcohol drunk in beer and wine as in whisky. It shows that in 1918 more alcohol was drunk in beer than in both whisky and wine.

THEREFORE TO RESTORE BEER AND WINE WOULD BRING BACK NOT ONLY 94% OF THE QUANTITY OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR DRUNK PRIOR TO NATIONAL PROHIBITION, BUT IT WOULD ALSO BRING BACK 58% OF ALL THE ALCOHOL DRUNK IN INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

Does the Bible condemn the use of Whisky and Distilled Liquors?

A—No, the process of distillation was unknown in biblical times. The drunkenness referred to in the Bible was chiefly the result of wine drinking. Malt beverages such as ale and beer are more modern products dating back to the days of Athens. Whisky is a modern product. Distillation seems to have been known to the Chinese in the first century B. C., but did not come into use in Europe until after 1000 A. D. and was not introduced into England until 1600 A. D.

What kind of Liquor made Noah and Lot drunk?

A—Naturally fermented wine made from the grapes of their own vineyards.

Is Beer an intoxicating drink?

A—Arthur Dean Bevan, M. D., in 1919, then President of the American Medical Association, testified before the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee at the hearings on the proposed Volstead Act: "The question as to whether beer containing 2.75% alcohol is intoxicating or not is not only a matter of scientific medical opinion, but a matter of common knowledge that beer which has been heretofore sold in the United States, containing from 3.5% to 4.25% alcohol, is definitely intoxicating. There can be absolutely no doubt but that beer containing 2.75% alcohol is an intoxicating beverage in that an individual can become drunk on the amount that is frequently consumed."

NOTE: See also testimony of Dr. Harvey Wiley, Food and Drug Expert, at New Jersey Legislative hearing March 1, 1920, as questioned by General Counsel of the Anti-Saloon League.

What was one reason for adopting the one-half of 1% standard?

A—In the old internal revenue days and prior to 1902 the brewers were required to pay a tax on beer containing two or more per cent of alcohol. This was referred to as intoxicating liquor. Certain brewers and manufacturers of beer containing from 1 to less than 2

per cent of alcohol avoided the payment of the tax. The "regular" beer manufacturers complained to the government that they were at a disadvantage in having to pay this tax and still compete with non-tax-paying brewers. They asked the government to reduce the alcoholic content of untaxable beer to one-half of 1%. This was done with the result that to all intents and purposes the competition between real beer and the non-taxable near beer was eliminated. The brewers themselves first agreed upon the adoption of the one-half of 1% standard for their own benefit. Congress thought they ought to be willing to abide by their own request.

Was there any other reason for the adopting of the one-half of 1% standard?

A—Yes. Nearly 40 States already had established the definition of intoxicating liquor at 1% and lower. In some States no alcohol at all was permitted. The difference between one-half of 1% and 1% is of no practical importance. No wet advocate is asking for a 1% standard. The purpose of all these State definitions was to eliminate any question as to whether or not the liquor was intoxicating by putting the per cent so low that there could be no twilight zone.

What is meant by intoxication?

A—To substitute the definition "intoxicating in fact" for the present definition of "one-half of one per cent" would seriously complicate administration of the law instead of making it easier. Immediately it would become necessary to answer the question, "What is intoxication?" This term then would have to be defined by the Congress or be left to the decision of every court before which a case of selling an alleged intoxicating liquor might come.

In the general legal sense at present "intoxication" is understood to describe an abnormal mental or physical condition showing itself in the loss of the ordinary control of the mental faculties or bodily functions to a substantial extent; in other words, a condition in which some form of drunkenness is evident.

But medical authorities acquainted with modern experimental work with alcohol, apply the term intoxication to stages of alcoholic poisoning as well as to that of drunkenness. During these earlier stages the effect of alcohol taken may result in uncritical self-satisfaction with the drinker's own importance or performance, impairment of caution and self-restraint, trespassing upon conventions

usually observed, ill-restrained and abnormal loquacity or an argumentative frame of mind. Such effects of alcohol may appear even when the amount is not sufficient to impair certain operations requiring skill and expertness. Working ability is also impaired before the drinker reaches the profounder degree of intoxication which we recognize as drunkenness.

The British Alcohol Investigating Committee points out that in these earlier stages of the intoxication process, "Those in contact with the person so affected (by alcohol) have to do for the time being with an individual whose mind is lacking temporarily its normal factor of judgment elements of self control." Such mental alterations are "likely to be fraught with serious consequences for the due discharge of responsibilities in all walks of life. Accuracy, avoidance of accidents, reticence in matters of confidence are all obviously jeopardized."

The bearing of these scientific truths on the proposal to define intoxicating "in fact" is this:

If intoxication is defined as the third or fourth late stage which we recognize as obvious drunkenness, then the way would be left open for the unrestrained sale of liquors causing these earlier stages of alcoholic intoxication, often serious in its effects.

If the earlier stages of intoxication are to be included, every court would have to have access to an experimental laboratory under the direction of highly trained scientists to determine whether the liquors sold in any particular instance were, in fact, capable of causing any of the effects accompanying these earlier intoxication stages. Several persons would have to be tested and the same person several times, because of the varying conditions of susceptibility. The difficulties of administration of such law would be insuperable.

CORA FRANCES STODDARD,
Secretary of Scientific Temperance Federation.

What would be the effect of Prohibition on liquors which are "non-intoxicating in fact?"

A—In every trial for the violation of the law there would always be the question whether or not the liquor was in fact intoxicating. This would not only open up a wide field for perjury but there would be as many standards as juries, courts and witnesses.

Will it ever be possible to legalize Light Wine and Beer?

A—It will not, for drinkers will not be satisfied with a beer or

wine that is not intoxicating. And since intoxicating liquor is prohibited it would be violating both the word and the spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment to make or sell any liquor that would produce an intoxicating effect.

What has been the attitude of the Prohibition States to the return of Beer and Wine?

A—Massachusetts adopted Prohibition in the fifties. In 1870 the people yielded to the "Bring Back Beer" argument but did not permit the return of wine. The wets did not even ask for the return of wine then. In 1870 the Prohibition law was modified to permit the sale of malt liquors in 1871, but a local option law was enacted permitting towns to vote whether they would allow the sale of beer and wine. Only 30 out of 190 towns voted for license of the sale of beer. The effects were so bad that the Governor in 1873 in his inaugural address said, "If we are to accept the evidence of those who have had the most painful experience of the miseries produced by these places (beer-shops) they are among the greatest obstacles to the social and moral progress of the community."

NOTE: See ALCOHOL AND THE STATE, 1880, by Judge Robert C. Pitman; also the report of Commissioners appointed by the Governor General of Canada in 1874 to investigate the benefits of Prohibition.

Would the sale of Beer (if legally possible) increase the sale of other intoxicating beverages?

A—Judge Pitman in ALCOHOL AND THE STATE says that "the Boston Chief of Police in December, 1870, reported that out of 2,584 places in Boston where liquor is sold, only 17 sell lager-beer alone."

What was the result of permitting the sale of Beer in 1870?

A—It was the entering wedge. In 1875 Massachusetts repealed all Prohibition laws and adopted a law that would permit the general sale of intoxicants.

What has been the attitude of voters toward the return of Beer and Wine in other Prohibition States?

A—Attempts of beer and wine to slip back under the guise of temperance drinks have been vigorously vetoed in seven States: Iowa, Georgia, Colorado, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon and Washington. Here is the record:

Iowa

1853—Prohibition law amended permitting sale of beer and certain wines.

1882—Constitutional amendment adopted providing that "no person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer."

Georgia. In 1907 State-wide Prohibition law enacted.

1908—This law became effective.

1908—Beer and clubs licensed.

1915—Special session enacted drastic law repealing beer law.

1917—Bone-dry bill passed.

Colorado

1914—Prohibition Constitutional Amendment carried by 11,572.

1915—Charter Amendment for Home Rule carried by 2,600.

1916—Beer Amendment defeated by 85,792.

1917—General Assembly passed permit law.

1918—Bone-dry measure repealing permit law carried by 40,000.

Michigan

1916—Prohibition Constitutional Amendment carried by 68,624.

1918—Home Rule Provision defeated by 122,599.

1919—Beer and Wine Amendment defeated by 207,520.

Ohio

1914—Prohibition Constitutional Amendment defeated by 84,152.

1915—Prohibition Constitutional Amendment defeated by 55,408.

1917—Prohibition Constitutional Amendment defeated by 1,137.

1918—Prohibition Constitutional Amendment carried by 25,759.

1919—2.75% Beer Amendment defeated by 29,781.

1922—2.75% Beer Amendment defeated by 189,000.

Oregon

1914—Constitutional amendment adopted prohibiting manufacture and sale by majority of 36,480.

1916—Importation prohibited same manner by majority of 5,261.

1916—Constitutional amendment permitting manufacture and sale, and delivery of six gallons of beer defeated by 54,626.

Washington

1914—Prohibition Constitutional Amendment carried by 18,632.

1916—Hotel Bill defeated by 215,036.

1916—Beer Amendment defeated by 146,556.

1917—Bone-dry Bill passed by 41,778.

What has been back of the demand for the return of Wine?

A—Two things. The appetite of wine drinkers, but chiefly the commercial interests who would be benefited by the legalized manufacture and sale of wine.

What is the alttitude of foreign interests to Prohibition in the United States of America?

A—The French commercial paper, "Exportateur Francais" of June 19, 1924, contains a verbatim report of the French Wines Exportation Commission. This report contains very illuminating information on the propaganda by wine capital in several countries, including the United States. The report comments upon the successes of the anti-prohibitionists in Canada during 1923. The Wines Exportation Commission lays claim to a "preponderant share in this success," and then continues:

"Our action assumed the most diverse forms; drawing up of tracts and pamphlets, editing of the latter and their distribution throughout Canada, press publications and controversies, furnishing of funds at the right moment."

The "wet" propaganda appearing in certain daily papers may be accounted for by the following:

"The French Wines Exportation Commission was able to note last year already that its publicity campaign in the great newspapers edited in the English language in the United States (New York Herald, Chicago Tribune, and Daily Mail) had given rise in the American press to many numerous commentaries highly favorable to its cause and had given a greater impulse to the anti-prohibitionist literature of both continents."

It is interesting to note the activities of the French Wines Exporown language:

"The approaching electoral struggle in the United States will probably be the occasion of a redoubling of effort on the part of the Commission, and it is awaiting, in fact, the return of its representative to decide its action in the matter.

"There, as elsewhere, the French Wines Exportation Commission has had every reason to congratulate itself on the valuable aid afforded it by the International League of Adversaries of Prohibition, with which it works in perfect harmony."

The foregoing explains much loud talk in American newspapers about the virtues of wine.

What are the comparative alcoholic standards?

A—1% of alcohol by weight equals 1.257 by volume.
1% of alcohol by volume equals 0.795 by weight.

(See Standard Encylopedia of the Alcohol Problem.)

What is the relative alcoholic strength of some of the intoxicating beverages?

A—Percentages of Alcohol (by Volume) in Various Beverages, As Commonly Used in the United States.

Beer	4.0
Porter	4.5
Ale	7.0
Cider	9.0
Moselle	10.0
Rhine	11.0
Hock	12.0
Champagne	12.0
Claret	13.0
Burgundy	14.0
Sherry	19.0
Vermouth	19.0
Madeira	21.0
Port	23.0
Chartreuse	43.0
Gin	52.0
Brandy	53.0
Rum	54.0
Whisky	54.0

See Cyclopedia of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, (Supplementary Edition, 1923).

What was the standard fixed by the wartime Prohibition Act?

A—1918—November 21—Wartime Prohibition Act prohibited after May 1, 1919, the use of food products in the manufacture of "intoxicating" malt or vinous beverages and specified that after June 30, 1919, no sale of same should be allowed except for export. No percentage standard was fixed in this law.

1919—February 6—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the authority of the Wartime Prohibition Act, fixed an alcoholic

standard of one-half of one per cent by volume, thus adopting the same standard the Internal Revenue Department adopted in 1902.

What was the alcoholic strength of beer prior to the date when the Eighteenth Amendment became effective?

A—The lowest estimate of alcoholic strength that the proponents of more alcohol in beer advocate is 2.75 per cent *by weight*. Why they always insist upon measurement by weight instead of *by volume* is not understood, in view of the fact that all Government laws and statistical tables measure *by volume*. Probably the reason is that the figures are smaller; 2.75 *by weight*, sounds less alcoholic; but it is equivalent to 3.45 *by volume*.

Does Beer intoxicate?

A—A book might be filled with practical and scientific testimony all agreeing with the statement of Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, of the Life Extension Institute, who says: "Alcohol is alcohol, either in whisky or beer. It is nonsense to claim that beer is a hygienic drink. It is drunk chiefly for its alcoholic effect, and if the alcoholic effect is produced the danger of alcohol exists. Any one who doubts that beer can produce a certain form of intoxication need only visit the saloon and watch the beer drinker in various stages of befuddlement or excitement. If beer does not intoxicate or produce any alcoholic effect, what becomes of the 'racial craving for stimulants' which it is said to satisfy? Furthermore, heavy beer drinking, as in the case of brewery employees, adds the danger of excessive fluid intake, entirely apart from alcohol. The heavy mortality of brewery employees is sufficient evidence that beer, so far as its effect upon the masses of men is concerned, is not a hygienic drink."

Dr. Harvey Wiley, Food and Drug Expert, testifying before the New Jersey Legislature in 1920 and in a letter dated April 7, 1923, gave his opinion as follows: "An alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent, by weight, is equivalent to 3.45 per cent by volume. There is no question in the mind of any informed person in regard to the toxity of such a beer. It may not and does not produce violent intoxication in most persons, but it does produce intoxication in every person. Those who are more susceptible take on the form of intoxication well known as drunkenness. Others perhaps do not exhibit symptoms which would call attention to an intoxicated state, except after drinking large quantities. As beer is frequently drunk in large quantities

by beer users, sometimes amounting to 10 or 20 or even 30 or 40 glasses a day, it is entirely possible that an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent, by weight, would keep a person who would indulge in from 20 to 30 glasses a day in a constant state of intoxication. Others more susceptible would be visibly intoxicated by a less number of glasses, and all who would drink it would be intoxicated to a certain extent by a single glass.

"The present limit on alcoholic content in the Volstead Act is the only safe one to adopt if we propose to obey the limitations fixed by the Eighteenth Amendment."

What kind of liquors were used in the Bacchanalian Feasts and drunken orgies of old Rome and other countries in ancient and medieval times?

A—Beer and wine. They had nothing else to drink.

What did former President Taft, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, say about Beer and Wine?

A—In a letter to the Chicago Tribune, the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court said:

"I am not in favor of amending the Volstead Act in respect to the amount of permissible alcohol in beverages. I am not in favor of allowing light wines and beer to be sold under the Eighteenth Amendment. I believe it would defeat the purpose of the amendment. No such distinction as that between wines and beer on the one hand and spirituous liquors on the other is practicable as a police measure. . . Any such loop-hole as light wines and beer would make the amendment a laughing stock."

—*From American Issue, May 13, 1922.*

Do Beer and Wine drinkers remain such?

A—William C. Hollister in a statement in the Illinois Edition of the *American Issue,* April, 1927, said: "For forty years I have been in close touch with the work of the Washingtonian Home in reclaiming drinkers. I have talked with many hundreds of the patients and almost without exception they have told me they began with beer and wine and became addicted to whisky.

"Due to lack of patients, the great five story structure occupied by the Washingtonian Home for 60 years, was closed three years after the Prohibition law was enacted.

"Beer and wine brought 300,000 alcoholic patients to this Home

for treatment; the Dry Law makes this cure no longer necessary."

Thus the Washingtonian Home established for inebriates at Madison Street and Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in 1863, has closed its doors; the property has been sold and with the proceeds of the sale of the old building the Washingtonian Home Association has erected the first unit of a million-dollar general hospital at Irving Park Boulevard and Western Avenue, Chicago, which opened with 100 beds. These beds were immediately filled. The directors immediately began to plan for another 100 beds for the new Washingtonian Hospital. President Greene said, "The number of persons applying for cure from alcohol had dropped from 14,000 a year to 25." This explains the need for a change.

CITIZENSHIP

What is the American Creed?

A—"I believe in the United States of America, as a Government of the people, by the people and for the people; whose just powers are derived from the CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, ONE AND INSEPERABLE, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and their fortunes.

"I therefore believe that it is MY DUTY to my country to love it; to support its cons itution; to obey its laws, to RESPECT its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

—Written by Wm. Tyler Page, Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, in 1917.

What is the American Legion Creed?

A—"FOR GOD AND COUNTRY, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: TO UPHOLD AND DEFEND the Constitution of the United States of America; to MAINTAIN law and order; to FOSTER AND PERPETUATE a one hundred per cent Americanism; To PRESERVE the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; To INCULCAJE a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; To COMBAT the autocracy of the classes and the masses; To MAKE RIGHT the master of might; To PROMOTE peace and good will on earth; To SAFEGUARD and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; To CONSECRATE AND SANCTIFY our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

What was the Athenian oath?

A—"We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will FIGHT for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many; we will REVERE AND OBEY the city's laws and do our best to INCITE A LIKE RESPECT and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul or set them at naught; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this city not only not less, but GREATER THAN IT WAS TRANSMITTED TO US."

What famous statement was made by Abraham Lincoln about reverence for the laws?

A—"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate, in the least particular, the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others.

"As the patriots of seventy-six did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and the Laws let every American pledge his life, his property, and his sacred honor; let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of the fathers, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty.

"Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap. Let it be taught in schools, in seminaries and in colleges. Let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs. Let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

"While ever a state of feeling such as this shall universally or even very generally prevail throughout the nation, vain will be every effort, and fruitless every attempt, to subvert our national freedom."

—*From an address by* ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *"The Perpetuation of Our Political Institutions," delivered before the Young Men's Lyceum, Springfield, Ill., Jan. 27, 1837.*

Does President Coolidge think that Prohibition was fairly adopted and should be obeyed?

A—In his 1925 message President Coolidge said: "Under the orderly processes of our fundamental institutions the constitution was lately amended providing for national Prohibition. The Congress passed an act for its enforcement and similar acts have been provided by most of the States. It is the law of the land. It is the duty of all who come under its jurisdiction to observe the spirit of that law, and it is the duty of the department of justice and the treasury department to enforce it. Action to prevent smuggling, illegal transportation in interstate commerce, abuse in the use of permits, and

existence of sources of supply for illegal traffic is almost entirely imposed upon the federal government.

"Through treaties with foreign governments and increased activities of the coast guard, revenue agents, district attorneys, and enforcement agents, effort is being made to prevent these violations. BUT THE CONSTITUTION ALSO PUTS A CONCURRENT DUTY ON THE STATES. WE NEED THEIR ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC COOPERATION, THE VIGILANT ACTION OF THEIR POLICE, AND THE JURISDICTION OF THEIR COURTS TO ASSIST IN ENFORCEMENT. I request of the people observance, of the public officers continuing efforts for enforcement, and of the Congress favorable action on the budget recommendation for the prosecution of this work."

Which is more dangerous to Prohibition, opposition of its enemies or indifference of its friends?

A—"THE BLIGHT THAT KILLS:" "Paul got the defeat of his life, not at Lystra, where he was stoned, for he built a church there; not at Thessalonica, where he was mobbed, for he planted a church there; not at Phillippi, where he was beaten with rods and put in stocks, for he built a church there; not at Corinth and at Ephesus, where he was persecuted, for he built churches there; not at Jerusalem, where he was torn by the mob, for he built a church there. But it was at Athens where no violence was shown him, but where they were indifferent. Do you live in Athens?"

What was the attitude of the judicial section of the American Bar Association toward the enforcement of the liquor laws?

A—The executive committee of the JUDICIAL SECTION carefully considered and approved the report of Judge Charles A. Woods, chairman of this section of the American Bar Association. This report was unanimously adopted by the judicial section of the American Bar Association. It is timely warning to private citizens and public officials who are encouraging lawlessness. The report in part says:

"The judicial section of the American Bar Association, venturing to speak for all the judges, wishes to express this warning to the American people: Reverence for law and enforcement of law depend mainly upon the ideals and customs of those who occupy the vantage ground of life in business and society. The people of the United States, by solemn constitutional and statutory enactment, have undertaken to suppress the age-long evil of the liquor traffic. When, for

the gratification of their appetites, or the promotion of their interests, lawyers, bankers, great merchants, and manufacturers, and social leaders, both men and women, disobey and scoff at this law, or any other law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence, robbery and homicide, they are sowing dragon's teeth, and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest." —*Adopted 1921.*

Is Democracy a safe form of government?

A—It is, if every citizen will take his or her part in the functioning of that government.

Is the violation of the liquor law a crime against the State?

A—"The government took a daring, determined step in the matter of regulating community life," said General Lincoln C. Andrews, Asst. Secretary of the Treasury. "For the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the whole community, it, in effect, wrote an eleventh commandment for the conduct of the individual—'Thou shalt not drink'—and made it a crime against the State to furnish intoxicating beverages to those individuals who persisted in a determination to drink them.

"Their demand for liquor has necessarily built up the business of supplying it and thousands of men have gone into the outlaw business. They have established in effect a new industry, gradually becoming organized, employing lawyers, gunmen, detectives and intelligence agents, operating in defiance of government.

"They are an active enemy fighting against our institutions. To give them aid and comfort is hardly an act of good citizenship."

Who is responsible?

How long will THEY permit this graft and stealing?
Why don't THEY see the courts are clean and true?
Why will THEY wink at crooked public dealing?
(Did you ever stop and think that THEY means YOU?)

How may the truth about the observance and enforcement of the law briefly stated?

A—1. More agitation for the preservation of the Constitution—less agitation for its nullification.

2. A man who violates the law is neither a Republican nor Democrat, but a criminal.

3. If selling liquor is unlawful then buying it makes one party to the crime.

4. One who, in the matter of National Prohibition, holds his personal opinion and his claim of personal liberty to be of higher sanction than this overwhelming constitutional expression of the people is a disciple of practical Bolshevism.—*Ex-President William Howard Taft.*

5. Any law looks blue to the man who wants to violate it; and all that any criminal asks is to be let alone.

6. If we obey only the kind of laws we like—that means anarchy.

7. When the *liquor men* are allowed to do as they wish they are sure to *debauch* not only the body social but the body politic also.—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

8. If the boys and girls of the present day are *taught* and *trained* to observe the law, there will be less need for law enforcement a generation hence.

9. The idea that a mayor or chief of police is at liberty to permit any law or ordinance to be violated is monstrous.—*President Benjamin Harrison.*

10. As a citizen cannot choose what laws he will obey, so likewise those charged with law enforcement cannot choose what laws they will enforce. Those charged with law enforcement must enforce all the laws and all good citizens must obey all the laws. Neither can exercise any right of choice in this matter without placing themselves above the law.

11. Everybody is ready to sustain the law *he likes.* That is not in the proper sense respect for law or order. The *test* of respect for law is where the law is upheld even though it hurts.—*Chas. E. Hughes, former Secretary of State.*

12. Let every one remember that he who violates the laws of the land tramples on the blood of the fathers and tears asunder the charter of his own and his children's liberty.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

CRIME

Introductory Statement

The average reader becomes bewildered by conflicting statements as to the alleged increase or decrease in crime. Some of these statements are serious because they are true, but they are dangerous because more often they are only half truths. They are also more dangerously misleading because the facts presented do not cover sufficient scope of population, area or time to be of general value. Broad and false generalizations are quickly and freely drawn.

For instance, wet sympathizers are prone to quote the total number of arrests for crime in a given city in a given year since national Prohibition became operative and then compare that number with the number of arrests for crime in the same city five or ten years before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. The comparison may be true. It is dangerous because it cannot be denied. But it is much more dangerous because it is wholly misleading in that it does not take into account all the fundamental, important facts which should be considered in connection with it.

1. The city in question may have been dry before the Eighteenth Amendment became operative; hence the data given simply covers two different dry periods which have widely varying conditions due to entirely outside influences and which are in no way traceable to the national Prohibition policy.

2. The population may have increased 25 to 50 per cent between the two dates in question, but this fact is not mentioned. A proportionate rate of increase in the number of arrests for crime might naturally be expected without being evidence of the existence of worse conditions.

3. There may have been disturbing political or industrial conditions, or a change in the type of the population; or indeed there may have been a periodic, temporary and sudden development in the civic standards, resulting in more efficient enforcement of all laws, thereby showing a consequent increase in the number of prosecutions and convictions, all of which would cause the grand total to count up without indicating the real cause for the increase.

4. Drunkenness is listed as a crime although it is not a felony. Drunkenness may appear to be on the increase because the police are more severe in their interpretation of what constitutes intoxication,

whereas in the days of the saloon they paid little attention to any except down-in-the-gutter drunks and dangerously intoxicated men and women.

5. Again, in the old days of licensed prostitution and segregated vice there were no arrests for acts which now are causes for arrest. The very fact of improvement in the reduction of vice accounts for an increase in the number of "crimes" committed and affords an apparent reason for the cry that social conditions are growing worse.

6. Traffic regulations today have produced a vast increase in the percentage of offenses under the law. But no matter how trivial these offenses may be they are listed as crimes by the wets in the grand total to show that crime is on the increase under national Prohibition.

7. Again, for a given limited period or a particular year conditions may be actually much worse than for the average year. This may be true of a city, a locality or a state, without indicating anything other than that there is a low ebb in the civic conscience.

Roger W. Babson, a front-rank statistician, is continually holding before his clients the fact that investments must not be made upon the sudden rise in the price of stocks or other commodities; that to be safe and get the largest returns in the long run one must take into consideration "the long swing" of financial trends and conditions. The same principle may be safely applied to statistics about crime and its causes.

8. Again, our enforcement machinery may be out of gear or in need of repair. Our court procedure may be obsolete, as Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court declares; or our penal and correction systems may be established on a wrong theory; or some other cause may lie back of the record of crime.

Repeal the laws regulating traffic, suspend prohibition of vice, return to the permissible system of dealing with intoxicants, abolish drunkenness as an occasion for arrest, and a large part of the crime record will disappear. But who wishes to pay that price for a better-looking record.

9. The very fact that Prohibition is enforced by conviction of violators of the law itself produces a very substantial increase in the number of crimes to be included in the grand total; yet this portion of the increase in crimes really is a by-product of reducing the evils which would flow from a more lax enforcement of the prohibitory law. One should not necessarily be alarmed over the number of

convictions for the violation of the law. Such convictions may indicate a healthy public sentiment on the Prohibition question.

What illustration of the foregoing statements can be given?

A—Mr. Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction of Massachusetts, in his report to the Judiciary Committee of the State Legislature February 9, 1928, showed that crimes of a serious character are diminishing in number in Massachusetts. But there have been increases in the number of certain trivial offenses. The following statements will bear most careful analysis:

Offenses against the person declined from 11,394 in 1910 to 7,962 in 1927.

Offenses against property declined from 12,179 in 1910 to 12,160 in 1927.

However, the rate of offenses against the person during this period declined from 337.42 per hundred thousand to 187.69 per hundred thousand, while the offenses against property declined from 360.66 to 286.66 per hundred thousand population.

Mr. Bates remarks that there has been an increase in the number of offenses against public order: To-wit, from 128,755 to 184,765, or 43 per cent, but notes that the increase in population being considered, the increase in rate per hundred thousand is from 3,812.88 to 4,355.61. Moreover, all of this increase is accounted for by Mr. Bates under the head "other offenses," which he describes as "trivial."

The facts set forth by Mr. Bates may be summarized thus:

Under Prohibition the number of offenses against a person per hundred thousand has declined more than 40 per cent; offenses against property about 30 per cent; drunkenness 40 per cent; while neglect of children has declined more than 50 per cent. It is interesting to note that violation of the Narcotic Drug Law is very much less now than it was under the wet period and has steadily declined under Prohibition.

See Massachusetts American Issue, May, 1928.

What is the relation of the police and the courts to the criminal problem?

A—In the report by the Sub-committee on Pardons, Parole, Probation, Penal Laws and Institutional Correction submitted to the National Crime Commission under date of February 28, 1928, it is said:

"There are three parts to the machine of criminal justice which we have set up to protect ourselves from the depredations of criminals.

"They are the *police,* and the *courts,* and the *institutions* and *agencies which deal with convicted offenders.* The public has not seemed to grasp the importance of the role which the *police* and the *courts* play in our effort to reduce crime, and is inclined to place most of the blame on the prisons, the reformatories, the probation and parole agencies which together make up the third part of the machine of criminal justice.

"We insist, however, on the *police* and the *courts bearing their full share of the responsibility for our notorious crime record.*

"The most startling thing is the *small number of criminals* who are caught by the police.

"Now, *however small* the *number of individuals caught* by the police is in proportion to the total number who commit crimes, it must also be remembered that the number that is finally *handed on by the courts* to the agencies and institutions for punishment and correction is *still smaller.*

"There is, however, grave suspicion, based indeed on good evidence, that the ratio of those whom the courts finally decree for punishment and correction to the number arrested and brought to their doors is far smaller than it should be. In other words, *the job of separating the chaff from the wheat is not well done.*

"There is now a tendency to insist on harsher punishment as a cure-all for crime, whereas of *far more importance,* it will be found, *is the building up of police and court machinery capable of catching and convicting a far larger percentage of the individuals who commit crimes.*

"If this is the fact, or even anywhere near the fact, then we feel more than ever safe in asserting that *the prevalence of crime in this country is due in large part to the failure to catch and to convict the guilty parties.*

"The high ratio in England and Canada of convictions to arrests and conversely the low ratio in the American cities, may be due not so much to a difference in the efficiency of the court machinery as to *a difference in the work of the police. English police are noted for the care with which they prepare a case.* After thorough inquiry we are led to believe that the *ratio is due both to the kind of work which*

the police do and also to the greater efficiency of the court machinery itself.

"The other American percentages are all very much lower, in part to be accounted for, as has been indicated, by the *poorer grade of preparatory work done by the police* and *in part by the efficiency of court machinery.*

"They date from the Norman period and have steadily lost in importance as the office of the justice of the peace, to which they are closely attached, has declined in power.

"In the face of so much law and so many judicial opinions, one is tempted to apply to both of these two groups of officials Blackstone's remark about constables that *considering what kind of men they are it is just as well they do not know the extent of their power.*

"Our rural and small town police organization is, as has been said, a *decayed and attenuated survival of ancient systems.*

"Our justices of the peace would certainly be a weak reed to lean on and it may be doubted whether our county commissioners alone could or would do as well as the joint committee that controls the police force of an English county.

"Every crime commission or organization interested in replacing this bit of obsolete machinery should, we believe, study carefully the experience of Detroit with its Consolidated Criminal Court or Recorder's Court, as it is more commonly known. All misdemeanors and all preliminary hearings of felony cases are heard by judges of this court who also pass upon all applications for warrants of arrest. These judges are learned in the law and are paid a salary sufficient to attract good men to the office. In our opinion the elimination of the justices of the peace by Detroit and the development of a consolidated court to handle these early processes of criminal procedure constitute the best plan yet proposed. It makes for efficiency, dignity and substantial justice.

"There seems, too, to be now no particular reason for laying the case before the grand jury.

"One would think that the judge would dominate the scene in the court room. *Actually he does not."*

For more detailed discussion of this subject, see the above report.

Is trial by jury always necessary?

A—"One way of cutting down cost and avoiding delay, that most fruitful cause of defeated justice, is through a reduction in the num-

ber of jury trials. In Maryland the accused has had the right for over a century to elect whether he shall be tried by jury or by the court alone. *For the year 1925 the choice by court alone amounted, in Baltimore, to ninety-three per cent of all felony cases!* Connecticut adopted this practice in 1921 and it is reported that about *seventy per cent* of the cases in the city of Hartford are now tried without the aid of the jury. It should be clearly understood that in neither of these States can the court refuse a jury trial if the accused desires it. This seems to us to be a sufficient safeguard. Now that the common man has a hand in the selection of prosecuting attorneys, judges and governors, the jury is by no means as essential for the protection of individual liberty as it once was. *This,* it seems to us, *is one of the reasons why the ordinary citizen is not interested in serving on a jury.* The jury no longer appears to him to be a vital part of the machinery of government which he must protect regardless of inconvenience to himself. There is, too, the belief that the judge, by reason of his training and experience, is better qualified to estimate at their true worth the evidence presented and the arguments advanced. Even the accused individuals, as already indicated, prefer to leave the decision to the judge. The great saving in cost and in time and the probable gain in the number of just decisions would certainly assist in restoring respect for the law. There seems to us, therefore, no good reason why all of the States should not allow the accused this choice of procedure, trial by jury or by court alone."

—*The Relation of the Police and the Courts to the Crime Problem. Feb. 28, 1928.*

Has crime in our country decreased since Prohibition?

A—Every age group has fewer commitments in proportion to population in 1923 than in 1910. Rate of decrease for all commitments for all crimes is 37.7%.

U. S. Census, Bulletin 8-5503A. 1926.

What is the crime condition in the United States as a whole? Does it show an increase or decrease in crime both actual and according to population?

A—The following table is taken from page 7 of the Census Bureau publication, "PRISONERS, 1923." This is a summary of crime conditions in the United States as reflected in census statistics of imprisoned offenders in prisons, reformatories, jails and workhouses.

Prisoners Present on a Given Date
(Under Sentence)

Date	Total Population	Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Total Exclusive of those imprisoned for non-payment of fines. Number	Per 100,000 Population
1923 (Jan. 1)	109,955,947	109,619*	99.7	104,067	94.6
1910 (Jan. 1)	91,972,266	111,498	121.2	99,199	107.9
1904 (June 30)	82,601,384			81,772	99.0
1890 (June 1)	62,622,250	70,514	112.6	66,823	106.7
1880 (June 1)	50,155,783	52,394	104.5	49,527	98.7
1870 (June 1)	38,558,371	**		**	
1860 (June 1)	31,443,321	**		**	
1850 (June 1)	23,191,876	**		**	

*Of this total, 109,619, 81,479 were committed to prisons and reformatories, while 28,140 were committed to jails and workhouses in 1923, and 67,871 were committed to prisons and reformatories in 1910, and 43,627 were committed to jails and workhouses in that year. This means that from 1910 to 1923 the number of prisoners in prisons and reformatories showed an increase of .4 of 1% in the ratio per 100,000. In the case of prisoners in jails and workhouses during the same period there was a decrease of 46% in the ratio per 100,000. (See PRISONERS: 1923—Page 15, Table 5.) **Not separately tabulated.

"Statistics as to the total number of prisoners under sentence show an increase both in the number of prisoners and in the ratio of prisoners to population for each succeeding census from 1880 to 1910 for which information is available; but the number of prisoners and the ratio show a considerable decrease for 1923 as compared with 1910. The ratio for 1923 was slightly lower than even that for 1880." (PRISONERS: 1923—Page 7.)

For the United States as a whole, the number of prisoners decreased from 111,498 in 1910 to 109,619 in 1923. This decrease resulted in a much larger decrease in the ratio of prisoners to population—from 121.2 per 100,000 in 1910 to only 99.7 per 100,000 in 1923.

What is the recent crime tendency in New York City?

Comparison of Crime Statistics in New York City for 1926 and 1927

Crime	Decr. in 1927 under 1926
Cases of felony	2311
Larceny	669
Homicide	150
Carrying weapons	88
Assault	388

—From Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 16, 1928

Has murder actually increased in the City of Chicago?

A—No. When Chicago had 250,000 people it had an average of one murder per week, or 52 per year. Now, when it has over 3,000,000 population it has an average of about one murder per day. But when Chicago had 250,000 it averaged one murder for every 5,000 population annually. Now it averages one murder for each 8,500 population annually. This ratio is favorable to present conditions.

What has been the effect of National Prohibition in Rhode Island, one of the States which did not ratify the Eighteenth Amendment?

A—The Rhode Island State workhouse was closed in 1924. Under National Prohibition commitments to this workhouse decreased 72.5 per cent. For the ten years prior to prohibition, the average occupancy was 211.4; in the first four years under Prohibition, the average was 58.2.

What is crime costing the people of the United States?

A—Mark O. Prentiss, after a thorough study of the crime problem, has estimated the cost of crime today to be about $16,503,000,000 per year. This does not include graft money lost in gambling and tied up in financial criminal institutions, but does include the loss through commercial frauds amounting to $2,000,000,000; loss to property (theft, arson, etc.) which amounts to $2,000,000,000; cost of police, judicial, prosecution, prison, private guards, anti-criminal industries, enforcement, etc., amounting to $6,000,000,000, and $6,503,000,000 for economic waste of crime.

Chief Justice Taft, when President of the United States, said:

"The administration of criminal justice in the United States is a disgrace to civilization."

"If business men will exert themselves to demand a swift trial followed by sure punishment of the guilty, crime will decrease by half almost immediately," declares Mr. Prentiss.

—*See Virginia Edition American Issue, April 2, 1927.*

What is the ratio of arrests of certain crimes in foreign countries and American cities?

A—Ratio of *arrests* to certain crimes known to police in England, Wales, Canada and in certain American cities.[1]*

Place	Burg.	Embezzlement	Forg.	Larc.	Manslaughter	Mur.	Rob.
Eng. and Wales [a]	25%[2]	47%	37%	59%	100%	64%	80%[3]
Canada [b]	84% Average for all Indictable Offenses						
Baltimore (Md.) [c]	21%	73%	31%	25%	62%	74%	47%
Buffalo (N. Y.) [d]							3%
Cleveland (O) [e]	35%[4]			47%	96%	73%	49%[5]
Kansas City (Mo.) [f]	5%					72%[6]	23%
New York (N. Y.) [d]	14%						
Rochester (N. Y.) [d]	12%						30%
St. Louis (Mo.) [f]	8%	17%	8%	6%		32%[6]	11%
Schenectady (N. Y.) [d]	17%						10%
Syracuse (N. Y.) [d]	7%						

[1] The figures for the American Cities relate to the year 1924; those for England and Wales for 1925.
[2] Burglary, Shopbreaking and Housebreaking.
[3] Robbery and Extortion.
[4] Burglary and Larceny; Housebreaking and Larceny.
[5] Robbery and Assault to rob.
[6] Murder and Manslaughter.

[a] Judicial statistics, England and Wales, 1925. Police returns, Table XVIII, pp. 104-107.
[b] Forty-eight Annual Report of Criminal Statistics 1924, Canada. Police Statistics pp. 318-321, Table XVI.
[c] Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission. Third Annual Report, 1925; Table p. 5 (1924).
[d] Report on Police Administration in New York State, by Bruce Smith, "Municipal Police Administration." p. 7.
[e] Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice. Fourth Quarterly Bulletin, Dec. 1924, Table 2, p. 10.
[f] Missouri Crime Survey, 1926; Tables pp. 543-545.

What is the ratio of convictions of certain crimes in foreign countries and American cities?

A—Ratio of *convictions* to certain crimes known to the police in England, Wales, Canada and in certain American cities.*

Place	Year	Burg.	Embezzlement	Forg.	Larc.	Manslaughter	Mur.	Rob.
Eng. and Wales [a]	1925	22%[1]	42%	39%	51%	37%	39%[2]	48%[3]
Canada [b]	1924	25%			21%		56%[4]	18%[5]
Baltimore (Md.) [c]	1924	11%	33%	29%	11%	8%	47%	14%
St. Louis (Mo.) [d]	1924	4%	5%	4%	2%		20%[6]	4%
Cleveland (O.) [e]	1924		10% Average for these Crimes [7]					

[1] Burglary, Housebreaking, Shop, breaking.
[2] Includes those found "guilty but insane at trial, and those declared insane at preliminary hearing.
[3] Robbery and Extortion.
[4] Assaults and other offenses against the person not given separately for Murder and Manslaughter.
[5] Highway Robbery.
[6] Murder and Manslaughter.
[7] Figures not given separately for these crimes.

[a] Judicial Statistics, England and Wales, 1925. Table III, Assizes and Quarter Sessions, p. 47; Police Returns, Table XVIII, p. 104.
[b] Forty-eighth Annual Report of Criminal Statistics, 1924, Canada, Page vi. Introduction, Police Statistics, pp. 318-321, Table XVI.
[c] Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission. Third Annual Report, 1925, Table p. 5, for year 1924.
[d] Missouri Crime Survey (pub. 1926) Table p. 543 (Oct. 1, 1923-Oct. 1, 1924).
[e] Cleveland Association of Criminal Justice. Fourth Quarterly Bulletin, Dec. 31, 1924, Table 7, p. 15, p. 10.

What is the ratio of convictions to arrests in certain American cities as compared with foreign countries?

A—Ratio of convictions to arrests made for certain crimes in England, Wales, Canada and in certain American cities.*

Place	Year	Burg.	Embez-zlement	Forg.	Larc.	Man-slaughter	Mur.	Rob.
Eng. and Wales [a]	1925	87%[1]	88%	100%	87%	35%	61%[2]	59%[3]
Canada [b]	1924	72% Average for all Indictable Offenses [4]						
Baltimore (Md.) [c]	1924	56%	44%	91%	43%	13%	63%	29%
New York (N. Y.) [f]	1925	20% for all Felonies						
St. Louis (Mo.) [d]	1924	53%	28%	48%	39%		63%[5]	37%
Cleveland (Ohio) [e]	1924	30% Average for all these Crimes [6]						

[1] Burglary, Housebreaking and Shopbreaking.
[2] Includes those found "guilty but insane" at trial and those declared at preliminary hearing to be insane.
[3] Robbery and Extortion.
[4] "Number of Arrests are returned to us as Totals, not classified by

[a] Judicial Statistics, England and Wales, 1925. Table III, Assizes and Quarter Sessions, p. 47. Police Returns Table, p. 104.
[b] Forty-eighth Annual Report of Criminal Statistics, 1924, Canada. Page vi. Introduction. Police Statistics pp. 318-21, Table XVI.
[c] Baltimore Criminal Justice Com-

*THE RELATION OF THE POLICE AND THE COURTS TO THE CRIME PROBLEM. A report submitted to the National Crime Commission by the Sub-Committee on Pardons, Parole, Probation, Penal Laws and Institutional Correction—February, 1928.

Crimes." Letter from Dominion Statistician.

[5] Murder and Manslaughter.

[6] Figures not given separately for these crimes.

mission. Third Annual Report, 1925, Table, p. 5 for year 1924.

[d] Missouri Crime Survey (pub. 1926.) Table p. 543 (Oct. 1923-Oct. 1924.)

[e] Cleveland Association of Criminal Justice. Fourth Quarterly Bulletin, Dec. 31, 1924, Table 7, Page 15.

[f] Crime Commission of New York State, Statistical Analysis, 1925.

Is there a crime wave?

A—In wet 1910 the prison commitments were 521.7 per 100,000 as compared with 325.1 per 100,000 in dry 1923. The prison population in wet 1910 was 121.2 per 100,000 compared with 99.7 per 100,000 general population in dry 1923.

What, if any, improvement has been shown in the delinquency of children in recent years?

A—We hear a good deal from the wet sources about the children all going to the dogs because of Prohibition, but the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor reports that Juvenile delinquency is decreasing. In wet 1910 there were 172 admissions for juvenile delinquency for each 100,000 population, while in dry 1923 the number was 161 for each 100,000 population. This includes ages from ten to seventeen years.

—*Bd. of Temp. Pro. and Pub. Morals of M. E. Church.*

DENATURED ALCOHOL

When did the government first authorize the denaturing of alcohol for industrial purposes?

A—One of the diabolical misrepresentations of the liquor advocates is the oft-repeated statement that the government is poisoning liquor with wood alcohol, unmindful of the inevitable drinking of liquor and consequent deaths. The facts are that the government first authorized the denaturing of alcohol for industrial purposes in 1906, fourteen years before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

How does the United States standard compare with England's?

A—The United States standard provides for the use of five per cene of wood alcohol as a denaturant, whereas England uses ten per cent.

Why was the denaturing process authorized?

A—In 1906 we did not have National Prohibition. The denaturing process was adopted to make tax free alcohol for industrial purposes and not primarily to prevent men from drinking liquor. It was adopted in order to protect the wholesalers and retailers in the sale of grain alcohol liquors for beverage purposes, upon which they had to pay the high government revenue tax.

DRUGS

Much has been said by the opponents of Prohibition charging an increase in the use of drugs to Prohibition. This assumes that there has been an increase in the number of drug addicts and that that increase is due to Prohibition. Hence, a few questions and answers upon this subject:

Have drug addicts increased?

A—It is estimated by Col. L. G. Nutt, head of the Government Narcotic Division, that there are probably 94,000 drug addicts in the country today. This is a reduction from a year ago.

The federal survey disclosed that conditions are improving and that habit-forming drugs are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. There were 6,000 arrests and nearly as many convictions for violations of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act in the year ending June 30, and it is estimated that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 dope peddlers operating in the United States.

—*See Bulletin World League Against Alcoholism 9-11-26.*

What other evidences are there of a decrease in dope addicts?

A—William J. Spillard of the United States Narcotic Division, Washington, D. C., has devoted ten years of his life in work and study among "dopers." He has completed the round-up of several of the largest dope rings in the country and his information is first-hand and authoritative. Here are his conclusions and findings:

The drug situation in America as a whole is on the mend.

Contrary to the general belief, Prohibition has not caused an increase in the drug traffic.

There are fewer addicts today than ever before.

Eighty-five per cent of the present addicts acquired their habit before Prohibition.

The percentage of new addicts is very small.

More addicts started as "day-dreamers" or thrill seekers.

There are as many women addicts as men.

An addict can be cured through medical science, but in the majority of cases he soon drifts back.

Few peddlers are addicts.

NOTE: The above statements are taken from an interview with Mr. Spillard in the Cincinnati *Times Star* in October, 1926, as reported in the Ohio Edition of the *American Issue* of October 26, 1926.

What are the causes which have led to the decrease in the "Dope" evil?

A—The so-called Harrison Act of Congress provides rigid provisions covering the handling of all kinds of opiate products for medicinal and scientific purposes and drastic penalties for violation of the law.

Moreover, public sentiment has developed out of the dread of the terrible effects of the opium habit.

Moreover, both government and State agencies have given exhaustive attention to the various phases of the drug evil and through surveys have developed a number of interesting facts.

How many drug addicts were there in the United States January 1, 1928?

A—Of course, no one knows exactly how many, but the government authorities who deal with this question are practically unanimous in their conclusion that the number does not exceed 150,000 and probably came nearer 100,000.*

What relation is there between the trend of addiction and the narcotics available?

A—"It is believed that the trend of addiction in this country for the past six decades has paralleled very closely the quantities of narcotics available, as represented by the average annual importations, in proportion to the population."*

What has been the decrease in the number of drug addicts since 1900?

A—In 1900 the number of addicts was estimated at 264,000. In 1923 it was estimated at approximately 110,000.*

How account for the increase in the number of addicts in prison?

A—The greater number of addicts in prison at the present time (1928) as compared with former years is due to the enforcement of recently enacted laws and not to an increase in the prevalence of addiction.*

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*See THE PREVALENCE AND TREND OF DRUG ADDICTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND FACTORS INFLUENCING IT.—Reprint No. 924 from the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS May 23, 1924.

What quantities of narcotics are imported into this country at the present time?

A—The quantity of narcotics legally imported by this country at the present time is believed to be only slightly in excess of the amount required to supply medicinal needs. "All narcotics to supply addicts are smuggled."*

To what extent are the prescriptions by physicians responsible for the creation of the drug addicts?

A—While physicians have been credited with being responsible for the creation of many addicts in the past, it is concluded as result of the studies and observations made by government officials that but a few cases of recent addiction can be so attributed.*

Has the adoption of Prohibition had any effect upon the use of drugs?

A—The oft-quoted statement that Prohibition has driven the former drinkers to drugs has been spiked at last, and with emphasis, by none other than the chief of the Federal Narcotic Bureau at Washington. Chief L. G. Nutt, after an exhaustive inquiry, states:

"No case has come to the attention of this office where the liquor habituate has turned to the narcotic addiction because of the Prohibition law."

—*See Boston Herald August 2, 1925.*

The reports of Superintendent Crowley of the Boston Police Department to the Foreign Policy Association, of New York's Chief Magistrate of the Criminal Courts, and of Chief Collins of the Chicago Police Department, all point to the fact that the use of drugs has not increased since Prohibition.

—*See Boston Post July 15, 1925.*

The report of the Foreign Policy Association made after a survey of conditions in New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit and San Francisco shows that fewer than one thousand habitual drinkers have resorted to narcotics in place of alcohol banned by the Volstead Act.

DRUNKENNESS

Whether drunkenness has increased or decreased since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment is necessarily a matter of relativity. It is not a matter of one locality only. It is not a matter of indivdual experience. It is not a matter purely of special groups. Whether or not drunkenness has actually increased or decreased is a matter of comparison of conditions as they actually are now with conditions as they were before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted.

Drunkenness may have actually increased among certain groups or in certain places in spite of the fact that drunkenness generally has decreased. It is the broad field and large number of groups affected which have to determine the matter.

Again, the extent of drunkenness depends upon other factors. The police records may show more drunks under the dry regime than under the wet regime, and yet there may be actually fewer drunks because formerly the licensed drink factories were expected to produce drunks, and did, and no one took special exception to these drunks on our streets unless they became public nuisances or dangerous to the public safety.

Again, the measure of the evils of drink cannot be determined by the instances where a certain percentage of individuals are brought to a certain degree of visible intoxication. The evils of drink are not measured in that way. The well-known fact that one not addicted to drink may become easily intoxicated must be kept in mind. In these days when regular drinking day after day and night after night, is not the customary thing owing to the difficulties in procuring drink and places to drink, there is manifestly vastly less liquor drunk. The result is that the individual not having access to liquor continuously is more easily affected by what he does drink; in other words, it takes less today to intoxicate him than it did before the Eighteenth Amendment.

If one procures a bottle of whisky from some illegal source, it is, of course, in his possession illegally. The object is to dispose of it as quickly as possible. A group of friends equally thirsty is willing to participate in the disposing of the supply. The result is that it is all disposed of quickly and therefore has an accelerated effect due to the quick consumption of the poisonous stuff—and it is poisonous whether it is pure liquor or adulterated liquor,—for alcohol is poison.

These things must all be kept in mind in reading the following questions and answers on drunkenness:

What has been the effect of Prohibition in Chicago on the holding of Night Courts?

A—The *Associated Press* of February 26, 1927, reports that the municipal judges of Chicago declare that the two or three drunks per week no longer justify the continuance of the night court, which was kept busy from dusk till dawn before the Volstead law was passed. Even Chicago is improving under Prohibition.

Are the number of first convictions for Drunkenness increasing or decreasing?

A—Professor Irving Fisher in "Prohibition at Its Worst," at page 22, gives us the following figures regarding drunkenness in New York City.

Number of First Offenders in New York City

(as indicated by convictions for drunkenness for first time.)

Year	Convictions per 10,000	Year	Convictions per 10,000
1914	24	1921	7
1916	19	1922	9
1917*	14	1923	9
1918*	7	1924	8
1919*	6	1925	6
1920	7		

*War-time restrictions.

What factors must be taken into consideration in dealing with statistics on Drunkenness?

A—One very important factor is the consideration of the increase in population. One cannot compare the number of convictions for drunkenness with the number of arrests for the same cause ten years later without taking into account the increase in population.

What has been the relative increase or decrease in Drunkenness in a city like New York?

Convictions for Drunkenness in New York City

Year	Population	No. of first offenders	Total No. of convictions	No. of 1st offenders in every 100 convictions
1916	5,312,000	10,126	16,355	62
1925	6,252,000	3,517	6,816	51

—From "Prohibition at Its Worst," by Irving Fisher, p. 22.

What does the foregoing table indicate?

A—It indicates that there are fewer people now convicted for the first offense for drunkenness, the ratio being 51 to 62.

How may one determine the rise or fall in the number of arrests for Drunkenness in the country as a whole?

A—At page 43 in "Prohibition at Its Worst," Professor Irving Fisher has given us a table covering the number of arrests for drunkenness from the year 1910 to 1924, inclusive. This table also shows the number of arrests *per thousand* of the population and the percentage of the pre-prohibition level. This table shows the very pronounced effect of war-time restrictions in 1918 and '19 and the further significant drop in 1920, the first year of the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The number of arrests in the first five years under national Prohibition averaged 10.84 per thousand of the population as against an average of 17.9 per thousand of population for the eight years preceding the beginning of war-time restrictions in 1918. The column of arrests per thousand of population also shows that the peak year was 1923. (See Table, "Drunkenness in 626 Cities.")

The further fact should be noted in the column showing arrests per thousand population that the low point was reached in 1920, the first year of the operation of the Volstead Act, before the violations of the law had been brought about through organized efforts.

Another fact to be kept in mind is that this deals with drunkenness in 626 cities and does not cover the great suburban, small town, and rural sections of the country.

Another fact must be kept in mind, that so large a proportion of the country and population was already under Prohibition laws before the Eighteenth Amendment became effective. Professor Fisher says, "That the former wet States are three times as sober as they were is one of the most significant facts about Prohibition. The importance of the wet States group is that in them we have a clean-cut picture of the effects of national Prohibition, whereas in the total United States the influence of States already dry before 1920 tends to blur this picture."

Drunkenness in 626 Cities

Year	No. of arrests (in thousands)	Arrests per 1000 population	Per Cent of Pre-Prohibition level (17.8)
1910	314	15.8	89
1911	351	16.8	94
1912	386	17.9	101
1913	441	18.9	106
1914	445	18.3	103
1915	453	17.9	101
1916	514	19.1	107
1917	532	18.4	103
1918	382	13.4	75
1919	290	9.9	56
1920	194	6.5	37
1921	267	8.8	49
1922	362	11.7	60
1923	429	13.7	77
1924	431	13.5	76

From the figures given on pages 48 and 49 of "Prohibition at Its Worst" Professor Fisher demonstrates that a marked improvement has been shown since 1920 even in those States formerly dry and that in the so-called wet States probably *two-thirds* of the drunkenness has been eliminated.

What is the record of arrests for Drunkenness in the United States as a whole?

A—The following table, prepared by Dr. Irving Fisher, appears in the Christian Science Monitor of September 6, 1927.

Drunkenness in the United States

Year	Arrests per 10,000	Year	Arrests per 10,000
1916	192	1923	134
1920	68	1924	137
1921	88	1925	140
1922	116	1926	139

What has been the effect upon Drunkenness in a metropolitan city like New York?

Drunkenness in New York City

Year	No. of arrests (in thousands)	Arrests per 1000 population	Per Cent of Pre-Prohibition level (4.1)
1910	22.5	4.7	115
1911	22.0	4.5	110
1912	20.6	4.2	102
1913	21.7	4.3	105

1914	20.3	4.0	98
1915	20.2	3.9	95
1916	17.1	3.2	78
1917	13.8	2.6	63
1918	7.1	1.3	32
1919	5.6	1.0	24
1920	5.9	1.0	24
1921	6.2	1.1	27
1922	8.6	1.5	37
1923	10.6	1.8	44
1924	10.9	1.8	44

—From "Prohibition at Its Worst," by Irving Fisher, p. 63.

How do arrests for Drunkenness in British cities compare with New York City?

Statistics of Drunkenness in British Cities

	—Glasgow—		—Liverpool—		—Edinburgh—		Arrests N. Y. City
Year	Arrests	Per 10,000 Pop.	Convic-tions	Per 10,000 Pop.	Convic-tions	Per 10,000 Pop.	Per 10,000 Pop'l'n
1919	9,143	82	4,361	54	1,901	56	10.04
1920	18,709	169	8,506	106	3,063	90	10.56
1921	10,465	94	6,386	79	5,046	149	10.93
1922	8,001	72	5,479	68	3,116	92	14.81
1923	7,496	67	4,886	60	5,197	153	18.11
1924	7,710	69	4,434	55	2,919	86	18.34
1925	7,835	71	4,452	55	2,447	72	14.83
	Averages	77.7		68.1		99.7	13.9

—From "Current History," April, 1928.
"Europe's Drink Evil an Object Lesson to America."

Drunkenness in New York and London*

	—Arrests for Intoxication— In New York City			—Convictions— for Drunkenness in Greater London	
Year	Population	Arrests for Intoxication	Per 10,000 Population	Convictions	Per 10,000 Population
1911	4,852,200	21,994	45.32	55,898	93
1912	4,937,517	20,640	41.80	59,920	99
1913	5,022,834	21,727	43.25	65,488	109
1914	5,108,151	20,269	39.67	67,654	112
1915	5,193,468	20,194	38.88	51,836	86
1916	5,278,785	17,099	32.39	29,394	48
1917	5,364,102	13,844	25.80	16,833	28
1918	5,449,419	7,090	13.01	10,139	17
1919	5,534,736	5,562	10.04	21,053	35
1920	5,620,048	5,936	10.56	30,399	50
1921	5,705,365	6,237	10.93	27,788	46

1922	5,790,682	8,578	14.81	31,333	51
1923	5,875,999	10,643	18.11	30,490	50
1924	5,961,316	10,934	18.34	30,437	50
1925	6,046,633	8,971	14.83	29,975	49
1926	6,131,950	8,747	14.26	29,174	48
Averages		13,029	24.50	34,919	60

*In point of population, London and New York are cities of similar size.

—From "Current History," April, 1928.
"Europe's Drink Evil an Object Lesson to America."

What is the comparative record of Drunkenness in New York and Paris?

Drunkenness in New York and Paris

Year	Arrests in Paris	Arrests in Paris Per 10,000 Population	New York Arrests Per 10,000 Population
1911	23.058	76.8	45.32
1912	27,137	90.4	41.80
1913	20,256	67.5	43.25
1914	18,175	60.5	39.67
1915	12,281	40.9	38.88
1916	11,380	37.9	32.39
1917	10,915	36.3	25.80
1918	8,399	27.9	13.01
1919	8,059	26.8	10.04
1920	11,633	38.7	10.56
1921	12,790	42.6	10.93
1922	15,031	50.1	14.81
1923	16,208	54.0	18.11
1924	14,157	47.1	18.34
Averages	15,059	50.5	25.88

—From "Current History," April, 1928.
"Europe's Drink Evil an Object Lesson to America."

Is the drinking of alcoholic liquors denatured with wood alcohol a problem outside of the United States?

A—It is. See the following table from England and Wales.

Drunkenness in England and Wales

(due to drinking alcohol denatured with wood alcohol)

Year	Convictions—Male	Convictions—Female	Total
1920	81	196	277
1921	117	214	331
1922	250	266	516

1923	334	349	683
1924	346	347	693
1925	241	203	444
1926	218	171	389

—From "Current History," April, 1928.
"Europe's Drink Evil an Object Lesson to America."

What is the comparison between Stockholm, Sweden, where the well-known Bratt System is in operation, and Oslo, Norway, and New York?

Drunkenness in Stockholm, Oslo and New York

	——Stockholm——		——Oslo——		N. Y. City
Year	Arrests	Per 10,000 Pop.	Convictions	Per 10,000 Pop.	Arrests Per 10,000 Pop.
1912	16,799	373	.....	....	41.80
1913	17,696	391	20,293	780	43.25
1914	11,878	264	19,071	733	39.67
1915	11,323	251	20,684	795	38.88
1916	9,877	219	24,818	954	32.39
1917	3,749	83	13,672	525	25.80
1918	6,341	141	12,217	469	13.01
1919	11,282	251	16,938	651	10.04
1920	10,207	228	13,624	524	10.56
1921	6,950	154	13,750	529	10.93
1922	7,488	166	18,195	699	14.81
1923	8,069	181	22,504	865	18.11
1924	8,181	182	18,704	719	18.34
1925	7,275	162	16,518	635	14.83
1926	6,689	148	.....	....	14.26
Averages	9,587	213	19,845	682	25.88

—From "Current History," April, 1928.
"Europe's Drink Evil an Object Lesson to America."

Has the government control system in Canada operated to reduce the number of arrests for Drunkenness in Montreal and Toronto as compared with New York City under Prohibition?

Drunkenness in Toronto, Montreal and New York

	——Toronto——		——Montreal——		Arrests N. Y. City
Year	Arrests	Per 10,000 Pop.	Arrests	Per 10,000 Pop.	Per 10,000 Pop.
1910	11,650	220	2,254	36	47.21
1911	11,717	225	3,339	54	45.32
1912	13,665	262	6,842	110	41.80
1913	15,116	290	9,295	151	43.25

1914	14,247	273	8,323	136	39.67
1915	11,232	216	5,478	88	38.88
1916	9,639	185	4,409	71	32.39
1917	4,554	87	5,353	86	25.80
1918	3,433	66	4,498	72	13.01
1919	3,925	74	6,693	108	10.04
1920	6,130	118	7,618	121	10.56
1921	4,727	91	6,363	102	10.93
1922	4,059	78	3,227	52	14.81
1923	4,701	90	3,760	60	18.11
1924	4,579	88	3,922	63	18.34
1925	5,546	106	3,165	51	14.83
1926	5,062	97	.....	....	....
Averages	7,880	150	5,347	85	26.56

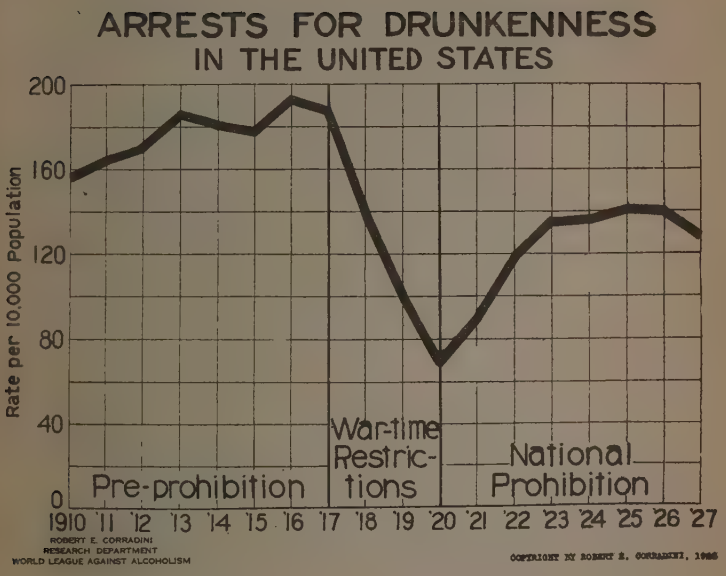
—From "Current History," April, 1928. "Europe's Drink Evil an Object Lesson to America."

The above table must be read with care. It should be noted that it does not make a comparison of drunkenness in Toronto under the present Ontario Control Act with New York under National Prohibition, for the Control Act did not become operative until June 1, 1927.

Moreover, it should also be noted that the Government Control System of the Province of Quebec did not become operative in the Province until May 1, 1921; hence the comparisons of Montreal within the Province of Quebec with New York under Prohibition begins with May 1, 1921.

What has been the relative increase in the number of Automobiles and Drunken Drivers in the City of Chicago?

A—Automobiles increased 2,125% from 1912 to 1927 while the drunken drivers, even in Chicago, increased only 75%.


ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS
IN THE UNITED STATES
Rate per 10,000 Population
200
160
120
80
40
0
Pre-prohibition
War-time Restric-tions
National Prohibition
1910 '11 '12 '13 '14 '15 '16 '17 '18 '19 '20 '21 '22 '23 '24 '25 '26 '27
ROBERT E. CORRADINI
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
WORLD LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM
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ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION

From an employer's standpoint what has been the effect of Prohibition?

A—Roger W. Babson in Babson's Reports March 22, 1927, says that in answer to an inquiry sent out to a large group of employers representing many thousands of workers the following summary of opinions was obtained:

"Seventy-five per cent stated that the economic effects of Prohibition have been beneficial both to their company from their own standpoint and also from that of their employees. As far as profits are concerned, a general increase in production efficiency which has increased the production per hour per man was attributed to the effects of Prohibition. Less absenteeism, tardiness, loafing on the job, a decrease in industrial accidents and other similar improvements were noted by various writers. From the viewpoint of the employees, these 75% of the answers declared that it meant increased earnings, more continuous employment, lessened industrial accidents, and a general raising of the social standards of living.

"Fifteen per cent of the writers declared that in so far as their own observations went, they could not detect any particular difference one way or the other. These writers for the most part represented lines of industry where the type of labor employed was of the sort which had never been particularly affected by the saloon.

"Ten per cent of the answers obtained, contained emphatic condemnation of Prohibition and declared that it had done more harm than good. These writers stated that "speak-easies" and bootleggers were doing as much harm to the workers as the saloon ever did, and that the Prohibition law is making hypocrites and law breakers out of a great body of their workers.

"It is interesting to observe that letters from some of the most prominent labor leaders of the country unanimously refused to make a statement one way or the other. The writer in each case very carefully refused to commit himself on the question asked."

Did economic conditions improve from 1920 to 1925?

A—Savings Bank Depositors increased by 23 million persons. Amount in savings banks increased by eight billion dollars. Increase

in Life Insurance 1913-24, 37 billion dollars. During 1918-1925, the country's Wage Account increased eight billion dollars.

—Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia.

The sale of small houses has tripled since 1919. Building and Loan Association assets increased two billion dollars.

—Report of Com. on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic of 68th Cong.

Homes are better furnished. Wives and family, not the saloon, get the income. Children better clothed. Sanitary and health conditions improved. Applications for relief reduced 50%.

—Salvation Army from a report from 30 Cities.

Not wine and beer but milk and meat. Milk—Year's consumption increased 600 million gallons. Meat—Per capita consumption increased from 139 to 165 pounds. Sugar, grapes, vegetables, and grain report similar increases.

—Illinois Agricultural Association, from a nation-wide poll.

The Savings Bank Journal announces that during 1925 the people of dry United States increased their savings to more than $24,000,000,000, and of the estimated population of 112,000,000 men, women and children, more than one-third maintained savings accounts. The average of the savings is $529, THE GREATEST IN HISTORY. The people spend money, too. Dry America had 3,000,000 more passenger automobiles in 1925 than in 1924, while more homes were built in 1925 than in any previous year. What wet country in the world can make such a showing?

—American Issue 2-6-26.

Are Americans drinking more milk since liquor was banned?

A—Figures obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1926 showed that at that time we were using almost 57 gallons of milk per capita against 1917's 42.4 gallons. This increase was especially noticed in 1920-21; and the consumption has grown larger each year; the same is true of butter, cheese, condensed milk and ice cream.

What effect has Prohibition had on Home Building?

A—Five billion dollars were spent on house building in 1925. The following table shows the increase ratio of residence building to all other kinds of building in United States:

1920	Residence	floor	area	was	34%	of	total
1921	"	"	"	"	52%	"	"
1922	"	"	"	"	54%	"	"
1923	"	"	"	"	59%	"	"
1924	"	"	"	"	61%	"	"
1925	"	"	"	"	62%	"	"

How is this increase in residence building to be accounted for?

A—Mr. Randolph C. Sellars, Manager of V. T. Taylor and Son Company of Cleveland, at the winter conference of the brokers division of the Ohio State Real Estate Boards meeting in Columbus, Ohio, in March, 1927, explained the matter thus: "The adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment has changed the channels through which some two billion dollars of our national wealth flows annually. It has raised the living standards and made possible many luxuries, including more self-owned homes for the poor man."

What has become of the prophecy that Prohibition would ruin the hotel business?

A—Mr. John McF. Howie, proprietor of Touraine Hotel, Buffalo, and Chairman of the Educational Committee, American Hotel Association, declares that more hotels were built in the first five years under Prohibition than in the preceding fifty years.

Cornell University in 1922 opened a Department of Hotel Managament from which it graduates students with a degree of B. S. There were 110 students in this course and ten graduates in 1925. B. S. degrees were not necessary to run bar rooms.

What have been the economic changes resulting from the adoption of the Prohibition policy?

A—Roger W. Babson, writing in the Cleveland Plain Dealer of February 12, 1926, made many interesting statements among which are the following:

"At least a billion dollars formerly spent in saloons each year, and from which only the breweries benefited, have gone into new buildings, automobiles and the hundreds of other lines which have expanded so rapidly since Prohibition went into effect.

"An impartial examination of the situation shows there is a great difference—economically, as well as morally—between a luxury, like a radio set, that does no real harm, and a luxury, like beer, which has ruined so many.

"Although drinking may have increased among students and the would-be smart set, it has ceased to be a harmful factor in the manufacturing and business world.

"The saloon has given away to the chain grocery store.

"The effect of Prohibition on stimulating business is as great today as ever and, furthermore, is cumulative in its effects.

"There is probably no one factor which could more quickly bring about a business panic and a period of unemployment as a nullification by legislation of Prohibition and a return to the saloon with its accompanying poverty and disease."

What has been the general tendency during the last ten years in efficiency in production?

A—Capper's Weekly early in 1926 reported that in the last ten years sales of electrical washing machines have increased from 13,000 a year to 612,000. Bath tubs from 510,000 to 3,633,000 or 540 per cent.

Our factories produce 80 per cent more goods with only 25 per cent more workers.

Our railroads carry 22 per cent more freight with the same number of men.

Our farms produce 12 per cent more with fewer farmers.

Our steel mills, 86 per cent more tonnage, with only 56 per cent more workers.

Our foreign trade is 30 per cent larger in volume.

Has Prohibition had any noticeable effect upon the number of those who are saving their earnings?

A—From the year 1912 to 1918 there was a wide variation in the number of savings bank depositors, 1915 being the peak year when there were 16,084,587 depositors. There was a sharp drop-off during the next three years. Inasmuch as the patriotic thrift movement and the purchase of Liberty Bonds did not begin until 1917, one cannot account for the drop from 16 million to 10 million depositors. It is equally hard to account for the jump to 18 million or more in 1919. Is there not some significance in the fact that in 1921 there was an increase of nearly six million from the previous year which was the first year under Prohibition? An increase has been made every year since, so that for the year 1926 there were more than twice as many depositors as in 1920. See the following table:

Savings Bank Depositors in the U. S.*

1912	12,584,316	1920	20,915,612
1913	14,295,931	1921	26,573,870
1914	10,631,586	1922	30,323,320
1915	16,084,587	1923	35,425,317
1916	10,374,770	1924	38,867,994
1917	11,385,734	1925	43,850,127
1918	10,637,750	1926	46,762,240
1919	18,176,251	1927	48,354,784
		1928	53,188,348

*All figures before 1926 were obtained from Literary Digest, Jan. 3, 1925, page 68. The 1926-1928 figures were obtained from Savings Bank Division, American Bankers Association.

What was the savings record for 1928?

A—From the records of the American Bankers Association it is shown that during 1928 the people of dry United States increased their savings to $28,412,961,000.

How many people in 1928 had savings accounts?

A—Of the estimated population of 120,000,000 men, women and children more than 53 millions maintained savings accounts.

What was the average of these savings accounts?

A—The average of these savings was $534, the greatest in history.

Does any other savings group show any increase?

A—Yes. The Building and Loan Association membership has maintained a steady rate of increase. The following table shows that from 1920 to 1926 there was an average increase of 950,464 members per year, while for the years preceding 1920 the average increase was 309,830.

Building and Loan Association Members*

1912	2,516,936	1920	4,962,919
1913	2,836,433	1921	5,809,888
1914	3,103,935	1922	6,364,144
1915	3,334,899	1923	7,202,880
1916	3,568,432	1924	8,554,352
1917	3,838,612	1925	9,886,997
1918	4,011,401	1926	10,665,705
1919	4,289,326	1927	11,336,261
		1928	12,150,000

*All figures obtained from The World Almanac for 1928, page 303.

What has been the rate of increase in the assets of the Building and Loan Associations?

A—

Year	Total Membership	Total Assets
1919	4,289,326	$2,126,620,390
1928	12,150,000	8,155,000,000

How are American wage workers investing their savings?

A—1. "According to Richard Boeckel (See the *Forum*, April, 1924,) more than two-thirds of the life insurance policies at present (1924) in force in this country are held by wage workers."

—*"The Present Economic Revolution in the United States" by Thomas Nixon Carver.*

2. Wage workers are undoubtedly a vast majority of the savings depositors whose number has been more than doubled since 1920.

3. There were 10,665,705 members of building and loan associations in 1926. This is double the number of 1920.

4. In addition to the three above types of savings not usually resorted to by the man of means, there is a fourth and new and interesting type of savings to which Professor Thomas Nixon Carver, Professor of Political Economy of Harvard University, refers in his book, THE PRESENT ECONOMIC REVOLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES (1928), to-wit: Investment in shares of great corporations. Professor Carver, at page 94 of this work, says:

"If we add together the total payments to life insurance companies during the last five years we get the sum of $9,852,127,693. Adding this to the total savings deposits for 1924 and the total assets of building and loan associations for 1923, we get the enormous sum of $34,666,629,573. Of course this must be discounted somewhat because these savings are not wholly by laboring people. Discount this as much as we dare, it is still a fair inference that the share of working people in the billions of savings will be somewhere in the billions. Any day the laborers decide to do so, they can divert a few billions of savings to the purchase of the common stock of industrial corporations, railroads, and public service companies, and actually control considerable numbers of them."

Quoting Professor Carver again: "A number of independent inquiries have shown a great increase in the number of investors in the shares of corporations."

After noting the wide diffusion of ownership of corporation

shares and the ownership of shares in different corporations by the same individual, Professor Carver says:

"There is, however, sufficient evidence to show that the apparent diffusion of ownership of our great corporations is not simply apparent but real. A considerable number of large corporations show that thousands of wage workers are becoming owners who were never corporate owners before."

These facts tell their own story.

What has been the increase in Life Insurance since 1920?

A—The 1920 total of life insurance in force was $42,000,000,000. The present total of such insurance is $85,000,000,000, an increase in eight years of more than 100 per cent. These are staggering figures and they mean increased power to purchase insurance and interest in the welfare of those formerly unprotected.

—*Babson's Business Sales Bulletin, June 12, 1928.*

HEALTH AND MORTALITY

What has been the effect of Prohibition upon public health?

A—"Another problem which must be solved by sound medical ethics has been left on the doorstep of the profession by Prohibition. From the standpoint of personal hygiene and public health, legislation has never been passed that has such possibilities for good as has the Prohibition amendment. If it were in the power of the nation to legislate out of existence tuberculosis or cancer, such legislation would be passed over night and be strictly enforced. *Drink did more injury to the people of this country under the old order of things than either of these plagues. Prohibition has accomplished an enormous amount of good, and with better enforcement can accomplish much more for the health and welfare of our people.* The medical profession, as a whole, recognizes this fact, and supports the constitution and its amendments. On the other hand, a *noisy, active minority* of the medical profession is taking advantage of certain provisions of the amendment and selling its soul for a mess of pottage."

—ARTHUR DEAN BEVANS, M.D., in *"The Journal of the American Medical Association. Feb. 26, 1927, Vol. 88, pp. 617-619.*

Are 100 pints of whisky in three months a sufficient quantity to allow to physicians in general practice, as is provided by the Volstead Act?

A—"Previous to the time of the Volstead Act, honest physicians in general practice never prescribed 100 pints of whisky to their patients in three months. I have not had a single case of delirium tremens in my work since Prohibition has been in force. At the Presbyterian Hospital (Chicago) the drug room has not issued a single bottle of whisky since Prohibition and we take care of more than 12,000 patients per year."

—*Address of* ARTHUR DEAN BEVANS, M.D., *before the Congress on Medical Education, Medical Licensure and Hospitals, Chicago, Feb. 14, 1927.*

What do life insurance company reports show regarding the mortality rate?

A—"This year and the year before the death rate has decreased from the previous year. The health of the nation is in all probability better than ever before."

—*Mutual Life Insurance Company Report, 1926.*

Have deaths from Alcoholism in the United States decreased since 1920?

A—

	Mortality of Alcoholism		Liver Cirrhosis	
Year	Actual	Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Per 100,000 Population
1912	3183	5.3	8176	13.5
1913	3744	5.9	8497	13.4
1914	3257	4.9	8526	13.0
1915	2945	4.4	8439	12.6
1916	4161	5.8	8799	12.3
1917	3909	5.2	8567	11.4
1918	2193	2.7	7794	9.6
1919	1367	1.6	6704	7.9
1920	900	1.0	6241	7.1
1921	1611	1.8	6598	7.4
1922	2467	2.6	6977	7.5
1923	3148	3.2	7027	7.2
1924	3155	3.2	7344	7.4
1925	3694	3.6	7549	7.3
1926	4109	3.9	7591	7.2

—U. S. Census Bureau Photostatic Sheets on Mortality

Has there been any change in the alcoholic death rate since Prohibition?

A—From 1901 to 1917, the alcoholism death rate averaged 56 per million population, or about the rate of 1916 (58 per million). Under national Prohibition the *highest* rate in any year (1926) has been 39 per million. *—1927 Winter, Scientific Temperance Journal.*

How many lives were saved during the first seven years of Prohibition?

A—1. There were about 16,000 fewer alcoholism deaths in the first seven years of Prohibition than there would have been had there prevailed the average pre-prohibitionist rate of the years 1912-1917.

2. In 1926, the latest year for which United States statistics are available, there were fewer actual deaths from alcoholism in a registration area of 105,000,000 people than there were in 1916 among 71,000,000 people.

—Winter 1927, Scientific Temperance Journal.

Where is alcoholism the worst?

A—1. The joint alcoholism death rate in 1926 of 15 former non-prohibition States was 4.8; in 27 former prohibition States, it was

2.5 per 100,000 population. These former non-prohibition States contained nearly 54 of each 100 people of the registration area; they furnished 67 of each 100 alcoholic deaths.

2. There were 23 States in 1926 which had fewer than 50 alcoholic deaths each. Their total population was about two and one-half times that of New York State, but they furnished a total of only 545 deaths to New York's 788. Twenty of these States had adopted State Prohibition before the Eighteenth Amendment came into effect. Fourteen of the twenty-three States had fewer than 25 alcoholic deaths each. Their combined population was about equal to that of New York. They reported 233 deaths; New York, 788.

—Winter 1927, Scientific Temperance Journal.

In what class of States is alcoholism most prevalent since National Prohibition began?

A—It is evident that in general mortality due to alcoholism is most serious in the former wet states, of which there were 15, and is below the average in the former Prohibition States.

Fourteen States in 1926 had an alcoholism death rate above the national average. Ten of them are former non-Prohibition States. Of the four Prohibition States exceeding the average rate, three (Washington, Michigan, and Florida) are at points especially accessible to smuggled liquor, while the first two contain two of the largest cities in the United States (Seattle and Detroit).

There were 28 States at or below the average rate; 23 of them former Prohibition states.

—Winter 1927, Scientific Temperance Journal.

In what groups has the alcoholic death rate increased most rapidly?

A—The rise since 1920 has been faster in the 20 big cities than in the remainder of the nation.

—Winter 1927, Scientific Temperance Journal.

What has been the relation of Cirrhosis of the Liver to alcoholism?

A—Cirrhosis of the liver death rates are commonly regarded as indicative of the chronic use of alcohol, though not all cases are alcoholic.

There were 38,000 fewer deaths from cirrhosis of the liver in the first seven Prohibition years than there would have been at the average pre-Prohibition rate.

When Dr. Charles A. L. Reed of Cincinnati declared in the "Popular Science Monthly" for January, 1928, that 65,000 alcoholic deaths had occurred under Prohibition, where did he get his figures?

A—He had to add to the actual 19,084 deaths from alcoholism in the seven years of 1920-1926, inclusive, the 49,322 deaths in the same years due to cirrhosis of the liver, which gives a total of 68,406. This number was, however, a reduction of 54,387 in the number of deaths from alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver in seven years and, had the former non-Prohibition States maintained their 1920 record, the gain would have been far greater.

What do these figures on alcoholism show?

A—They show that the older States are naturally the drier States and have less alcoholism.

What are the figures for alcoholism year by year as it is and as it might have been under national Prohibition in the United States registration area?

A—Alcoholism deaths.

	Actual Deaths	What there would have been at the average pre-prohibition rate, 1912-1917	What there might have been had 1920 rate continued
1920	900	4,562	900
1921	1,611	4,624	889
1922	2,467	4,862	905
1923	3,148	5,057	972
1924	3,155	5,149	990
1925	3,694	5,361	1,031
1926	4,109	5,465	1,051
	19,084	35,080	6,738
		19,084	
		Gain 15,996	

Loss by deliberate drinking and law violation 12,346
Actual Deaths 19,084

What is the record for the same period of deaths from Cirrhosis of the Liver?

A—Deaths from Cirrhosis of the Liver.

1920	6,241	11,406	6,241
1921	6,598	11,560	6,914
1922	6,977	12,156	6,639
1923	7,027	12,643	6,905
1924	7,344	12,873	7,031
1925	7,544	13,403	7,320
1926	7,591	13,672	7,467
	49,322	87,713	48,517
		49,322	
		Gain 38,391	

Variation from what would have been at 1920 rate 805

Actual Deaths 49,322

NOTE: For more complete discussion of the subject of alcoholism and mortality and cirrhosis of the liver as a health problem see article, "Alcoholism Mortality as a problem of Health Officials," by Cora Frances Stoddard in Scientific Temperance Journal, Winter 1927.

What evidences are there that Prohibition has reduced the death rate from alcoholism?

A—The Nation's Health, March, 1925, contained a table showing the alcoholic death rate per 100,000 Industrial Policy Holders of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, covering the years 1912 to '24, inclusive. This table, given below, shows that with the beginning of the war-time restriction on liquor in 1918 there was a rapid drop in the death rate in this group, but the lowest point was reached under national constitutional Prohibition.

1912	5.3	1919	1.4
1913	5.2	1920	0.6
1914	4.7	1921	0.9
1915	4.1	1922	2.1
1916	5.1	1923	3.0
1917	4.9	1924	2.9
1918	1.8		

This table brought up-to-date is as follows:

1925	3.0	1926	3.7
		1927	3.4

Is Alcoholism growing worse or better under Prohibition?

A—Dr. George O. Hanlon, for 16 years general medical superintendent of Bellevue and allied hospitals, in an interview for the Christian Science Monitor in the early part of 1926 made the following statements:

"In three or four years alcoholism deaths will be practically unknown."

"Before the Volstead Act was passed, we handled from 10,000 to 12,000 cases a year. During 1924 we handled about 4,000."

"Delirium tremens has almost disappeared and the great reduction in the number of accidents going hand in hand with drunkenness is apparent."

"The patients coming to the alcoholic wards today are as a class not habitual drinkers. Frequently it had been an initial experience in drinking. After comparatively short treatment they are dismissed. Several years ago the average stay of this type of patient was two weeks in the hospital, while now it averages three days."

What has been the effect of Prohibition on the general death rate in United States?

A—Irving Fisher, Professor of Economics at Yale University, in a public address in New Jersey early in 1926 said: "Prohibition in United States has probably reduced the general death rate more than any one thing in our history."

—*American Issue May, 1927.*

What do the records of the New York Life Insurance Company show as to the number of deaths from alcoholism among their policy holders?

A—In a letter dated April 26, 1927, addressed to Mr. George W. Eads, Washington, D. C., Arthur Hunter, Third Vice President and Chief Actuary, said: "For the three years 1924-5-6 the ratio of deaths from alcoholism per 100,000 was one-third of that for the years 1914-15-16, or of that for the years 1904-5-6."

What is the effect of alcohol upon the action of the heart?

A—The notion that alcohol is a heart stimulant dies hard, although there is overwhelming proof to the contrary afforded by well-controlled physiological experiments.

Professor Francis Benedict's work on human beings at the Carnegie Institution in which alcohol was shown to add nothing to the

efficiency of the circulation; rather to the contrary, taking off the brakes on the heart but adding nothing to the muscular contraction."

—How to Live, Sept., 1927.

What has been the effect of alcohol upon insanity?

A—Of the persons admitted to the hospitals for the insane in United States in 1910, 10.1% of insanity was directly due to alcohol, while in 1922 this per cent had been reduced to 3.7%. This means that 5,557 fewer alcoholic insane entered hospitals for insane in 1922 than would have entered had the 1910 rate continued.

"The reduction has been brought about by a change in the habits of the people with respect to drinking and by the Eighteenth Amendment and laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages."

—U. S. Census Bureau; Patients in Hospitals for Mental Disease, 1923.

What has been the effect of Prohibition upon the health of youth?

A—Louis I. Dublin, Ph.D., statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in his book, "Health and Wealth," Harpers, 1928, says:

"We may summarize our findings as follows: That the Prohibition period is characterized by sharply declining mortality rates among children and adolescents of both sexes, and that this decline is characteristic of a number of additional age periods among women. The improvement is retarded among male adults and disappears altogether during the middle years of life in that sex. In fact, mortality has definitely risen among men, after age thirty-five. All together, we may safely say that over half of the total population has experienced a very favorable mortality during recent years. One might even go a bit further and say that the facts are consistent with an assumption that the conditions of life during the period of the new legislation have been beneficial to this large part of the public. A little arithmetic will show that there has been a saving each year of about 14,500 children under age five, another 2,000 each year between ages five and ten, and another 1,000 between ages ten and twenty. This makes a total of approximately 17,500 young lives a year."

HISTORY

The Constitution of the United States

How may the Constitution of the United States be amended?

A—Article V of the constitution provides for two methods of amending: (a) The Congress, two-thirds of both houses agreeing, may propose an amendment which may be submitted either to the legislatures of the several states or to conventions chosen by each state as the Congress may see fit to determine; or, (by) the initiative may be taken by the states and if the legislatures of two-thirds of the states make application to the Congress, the latter shall then call a convention to consider the proposed amendment; but no amendment shall be deemed a part of the constitution unless it has been ratified in three-fourths of the states either by the legislatures or state conventions as the Congress may designate.

How are Amendments initiated in the Congress?

A—By a resolution stating the terms of the proposed amendment.

How many Amendments to the Constitution have been proposed in the Congress?

A—In round numbers more than 2,400.

How many of these have been submitted to the States?

A—Only 24.

How many of these have been adopted?

A—Nineteen were adopted and five rejected.

Does the U. S. Constitution provide for a Referendum of any kind, either National or State, on an Amendment to that document?

A—No. That has been completely disposed of by both federal and state supreme court decisions. Rhode Island v. Palmer, 253 U. S. 350; Hawke v. Smith, 253 U. S. 221.

Have any Amendments ever been submitted to State Conventions?

A—No. The Congress has always submitted the amendments to the state legislatures.

If an Amendment has been duly ratified by a State Legislature can it reverse its decision?

A—No, it cannot. States have attempted to do this in times past but their attempted revocations have been declared nullities.

What has been the respective number of states voting for and against the last seven Amendments?

A—Amendments	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th
Votes for	34	33	31	33	36	46	38
Votes against	2	3	5	11	12	2	9
No action	1	1	1	0	0	0	1

What was the vote in the State Legislatures on the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment?

A—Total votes for ratification—5,079, and total votes against ratification—1,265; more than 4 to 1.

What limitation was placed upon the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment?

A—Unlike any other amendment ever submitted to the states the Eighteenth Amendment provided that unless ratified within 7 years it would be inoperative.

How long did it take actually for 36 States to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment?

A—Only 1 year and 28 days. Within 15 months 45 States had ratified it. New Jersey became the 46th State by ratifying it in 1922.

Has any other Amendment to the Constitution been ratified by as large a majority as the Eighteenth Amendment?

A—No. No other amendment ever received so large a majority —46 States to 2. No other amendment was ever ratified by so large a majority of the votes of the legislatures. No other amendment was ratified by so many States in so short a time as the Eighteenth Amendment.

What two States failed to ratify?

A—Rhode Island and Connecticut. Connecticut failed also to ratify the Bill of Rights and the Twelfth and Sixteenth Amendments. Rhode Island failed to ratify the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Amendments.

When was the Eighteenth Amendment finally submitted by the Congress?

A—December 18, 1917.

By what vote was the Eighteenth Amendment submitted to the States?

A—By a vote of 65 to 20 in the Senate, more than 3 to 1; and by the vote of 262 to 128, more than 2 to 1, in the House of Representatives.

Was the Eighteenth Amendment "put over?"

A—No. Everyone of the 435 members of the House of Representatives which submitted this amendment was elected to office with the amendment as a dominant issue in November, 1916, five months before the U. S. entered the World War. At the same election one-third of the Senate was elected; one-third had been elected in 1914 and the remaining one-third in 1912. Ever since 1913 the issue of national prohibition had been almost continuously before Congress in some form or another.

Why may the Congress which submitted the Eighteenth Amendment be said to represent fully the sentiment of the American people?

A—Because it was the first Congress EVERY MEMBER OF WHICH was elected by the direct vote of the people.

How long did it take to bring to a head the issue of national Prohibition?

A—Sixty-six years. Maine first adopted state-wide prohibition in 1851.

When and by whom was the first resolution introduced into Congress calling for National Prohibition?

A—On December 27, 1876, Congressman Blair of New Hampshire introduced the first prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

When was the second such resolution presented?

A—In 1885. This time the resolution was presented by Senators Blair of New Hampshire and Plumb of Kansas.

Who was responsible for introducing the third resolution? When?

A—Captain Richmond P. Hobson offered the third Prohibition resolution in the House December 4, 1911. This resolution covered only sale, manufacture for sale and importation. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee but no further action was taken.

When were the fourth and fifth prohibitory resolutions introduced?

A—The fourth resolution was presented in the House of Representatives on Dec. 11, 1913, by Congressman Hobson and in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard. This resolution, though receiving the majority in the House, failed to receive the necessary two-thirds and so was declared defeated. The fifth resolution was introduced by Senators Sheppard of Texas and Gallinger of New Hampshire, and by Representatives Webb of North Carolina and Smith of Idaho. This resolution, though favorably reported in both House and Senate, was never brought to a vote and therefore failed. The Eighteenth Amendment was the sixth resolution introduced providing for federal prohibition.

How many States were dry before the U. S. entered the World War?

A—Twenty-six whole States had voted dry.

How many States were dry before the 36th State ratified the Eighteenth Amendment on January 16, 1919?

A—Thirty States.

How many additional States had adopted Prohibition before January 16, 1920, when the Eighteenth Amendment became effective?

A—Three—Ohio, Texas and Wyoming.

What amount of our area and proportion of our population was left in dry territory before the Eighteenth Amendment became effective.

A—Eighty-five per cent of our area inhabited by more than two-thirds of the people of the U. S.

Is the Eighteenth Amendment a self-executing provision of the Constitution?

A—It is not. The Amendment itself declares, "the Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

What has the Congress done to carry out this provision of the Eighteenth Amendment?

A—In October, 1919, the Congress passed the National Prohibition Act, commonly known as the Volstead Act. This measure was sent to the President who returned it to the House with his veto mes-

sage on Oct. 27, 1919. On the same day the House, within three hours of the receipt of the veto message, passed the bill over the President's veto by a vote of 176 to 55. On the following day the Senate, by a vote of 65 to 20, passed the measure over the President's veto.

What is meant by War-time Prohibition?

A—The War-Time Prohibition Act which went into effect on July 4, 1919, was enacted by the Congress November 21, 1918, and prohibited domestic sale of distilled spirits for beverage purposes and the manufacture of beer, wine and other intoxicating malt and vinous liquors for beverage purposes until the conclusion of the war and complete demobilization. Importation of all liquors was prohibited until demobilization was completed.

Has the Congress passed any other legislation since the Volstead Act?

A—Yes, a supplemental prohibition act known as the Willis-Campbell Bill was enacted in 1921, stiffening the prohibition of liquors for medicinal purposes and otherwise extending and strengthening the Volstead Act.

What else has the Congress done to aid in the enforcement of the Prohibition Act?

A—From year to year the Congress has made provisions for the National Prohibition Enforcement Unit of the Treasury Department and has provided for the use of the Coast Guard in connection therewith. The Congress has also ratified anti-smuggling treaties with other nations which have done much to reduce the coast-wise smuggling to a minimum.

What is the court record of the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement laws that have been passed by Congress?

A—Although the people opposed to prohibition have hired the best legal talent in America and have attacked the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act and subsequent legislation from every conceivable angle, and although more than 50 cases have been submitted to the Supreme Court for decisions involving an interpretation of the Constitution and the enforcement laws, this highest court of the land has not rendered one decision unfavorable to the amendment or the enforcement of these laws.

What is the exact language of the Eighteenth Amendment?

A—Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and the territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution within seven years from the date of the submission to the States by the Congress.

When and by what votes did each of the 46 States ratify?

Ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment by the several States.

State	Senate	House
1 Mississippi	Jan. 8, 1918, 28 to 5	Jan. 8, 1918, 93 to 3
2 Virginia	Jan. 10, 1918, 30 to 8	Jan. 11, 1918, 84 to 13
3 Kentucky	Jan. 14, 1918, 28 to 6	Jan. 14, 1918, 66 to 10
4 South Carolina	Jan. 18, 1918, 28 to 6	Jan. 28, 1918, 66 to 29
5 North Dakota	Jan. 25, 1918, 43 to 2	Jan. 25, 1918, 96 to 10
6 Maryland	Feb. 13, 1918, 18 to 7	Feb. 8, 1918, 58 to 36
7 Montana	Feb. 19, 1918, 35 to 2	Feb. 18, 1918, 77 to 8
8 Texas	Feb. 28, 1918, 15 to 7	Mar. 4, 1917, 72 to 30
9 Delaware	Mar. 18, 1918, 13 to 3	Mar. 14, 1918, 27 to 6
10 South Dakota*	Mar. 19, 1918, 43 to 0	Mar. 20, 1918, 86 to 0
11 Massachusetts	Apr. 2, 1918, 27 to 12	Mar. 26, 1918, 145 to 91
12 Arizona	May 23, 1918, 17 to 0	May 24, 1918, 29 to 3
13 Georgia	June 26, 1918, 34 to 2	June 26, 1918, 129 to 24
14 Louisiana	Aug. 6, 1918, 21 to 20	Aug. 8, 1918, 69 to 41
15 Florida	Nov. 27, 1918, 25 to 2	Nov. 27, 1918, 61 to 3
16 Michigan†	Jan. 2, 1919, 30 to 0	Jan. 2, 1919, 88 to 3
17 Ohio	Jan. 7, 1919, 20 to 12	Jan. 7, 1919, 85 to 30
18 Oklahoma	Jan. 7, 1919, 43 to 0	Jan. 7, 1919, 90 to 8
19 Maine	Jan. 8, 1919, 29 to 0	Jan. 8, 1919, 122 to 20
20 Idaho*	Jan. 8, 1919, 38 to 0	Jan. 7, 1919, 62 to 0
21 West Virginia†	Jan. 9, 1919, 26 to 0	Jan. 9, 1919, 78 to 3
22 Washington*	Jan. 13, 1919, 42 to 0	Jan. 13, 1919, 90 to 0
23 Tennessee	Jan. 9, 1919, 28 to 2	Jan. 13, 1919, 81 to 2
24 California	Jan. 10, 1919, 24 to 15	Jan. 13, 1919, 48 to 28
25 Indiana	Jan. 13, 1919, 41 to 6	Jan. 14, 1919, 87 to 11
26 Illinois	Jan. 8, 1919, 30 to 15	Jan. 14, 1919, 84 to 66

27	Arkansas	Jan.	14,	1919,	34	to	0	Jan. 13, 1919,	93	to 2
28	North Carolina	Jan.	10,	1919,	49	to	0	Jan. 14, 1919,	93	to 10
29	Alabama	Jan.	14,	1919,	23	to	11	Jan. 14, 1919,	64	to 34
30	Kansas*	Jan.	14,	1919,	39	to	0	Jan. 14, 1919,	121	to 0
31	Oregon	Jan.	15,	1919,	30	to	0	Jan. 14, 1919,	53	to 3
32	Iowa	Jan.	15,	1919,	42	to	7	Jan. 15, 1919,	86	to 13
33	Utah*	Jan.	15,	1919,	16	to	0	Jan. 14, 1919,	43	to 0
34	Colorado	Jan.	15,	1919,	34	to	1	Jan. 15, 1919,	63	to 2
35	New Hampshire	Jan.	15,	1919,	19	to	4	Jan. 15, 1919,	221	to 131
36	Nebraska	Jan.	13,	1919,	31	to	1	Jan. 16, 1919,	98	to 0
37	Missouri	Jan.	16,	1919,	22	to	10	Jan. 16, 1919,	104	to 36
38	Wyoming*	Jan.	16,	1919,	26	to	0	Jan. 16, 1919,	52	to 0
39	Wisconsin	Jan.	16,	1919,	19	to	11	Jan. 17, 1919,	58	to 35
40	Minnesota	Jan.	16,	1919,	48	to	11	Jan. 17, 1919,	96	to 32
41	New Mexico	Jan.	20,	1919,	12	to	4	Jan. 16, 1919,	45	to 1
42	Nevada	Jan.	21,	1919,	14	to	1	Jan. 20, 1919,	33	to 3
43	Vermont	Jan.	16,	1919,	26	to	3	Jan. 29, 1919,	155	to 58
44	New York	Jan.	29,	1919,	27	to	24	Jan. 23, 1919,	81	to 66
45	Pennsylvania	Feb.	25,	1919,	29	to	16	Feb. 4, 1919,	110	to 93
46	New Jersey	Mar.	9,	1922,	12	to	4	Mar. 7, 1922,	33	to 24

*Unanimous in both Houses—21 out of 92 bodies voted unanimously.
†Repassed in House Jan. 23 to correct error.

Total Senate vote for.....1304, against.... 240, 84% dry
Total House vote for.....3775, against....1025, 79% dry
Total Senate and House vote for...5079, against....1265.

One year and 28 days required to ratify.

In what way may the Eighteenth Amendment be legally repealed?

A—In one of two ways: (a) by Congress submitting a resolution by vote of two-thirds of each house to repeal or modify the amendment. Such a resolution must be ratified by a majority of each house of the legislatures of three-fourths, or 36, of the 48 States, or such a resolution must be ratified by a majority vote of conventions in three-fourths of the States. Congress may direct either method of ratification. Or, (b) on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States Congress shall call a convention for the proposing of amendments, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

How many States can prevent modification or repeal?

A—Either House of the Legislatures in any thirteen States can

forever prevent the repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment or any other part of the Constitution.

HISTORICAL FACTS—MISCELLANEOUS

Under this heading are collected general historical data that have not been included under other specific heads.

What has been the trend of Prohibition sentiment as shown by legal votes on Prohibition?

A—In November, 1926, a number of States held elections showing a remarkable trend of public sentiment in favor of the dry laws. The following data are taken from an article by Lester E. Frost in the Outlook, Feb. 23, 1927: "*Missouri* voted for Prohibition by a majority of 265,543, as compared with a majority of only 61,299 in 1920. The vote was 569,931 to 294,388, whereas in 1920 it was 481,880 to 420,581. The dry vote, therefore, increased by 88,051 while the wet vote decreased by 126,193.

"*California* voted for Prohibition by a majority of 63,617, as compared with a majority of 33,943 in 1922. The total dry vote was 445,076 in 1922, while in 1926 it was 565,875, an increase of 120,799.

"Though *Illinois* registered a wet majority on its prohibition referendum, the vote reveals a great slump in the number of wet ballots since 1922, when a similar proposition was submitted. The vote was 840,631 to 556,592, while in 1922 it was 1,065,242 to 512,111. The dry vote, therefore, increased by 44,481, while the wet vote fell off by 224,611. Even in *Cook County*, anti-prohibition stronghold, the dry vote showed a gain of 64,365 while the wet vote suffered a loss of 64,840.

The 101 down-state counties voted dry by 650 votes, thereby reversing a wet majority of 139,237 in 1922.

"*Massachusetts* in 1922 voted wet by 103,876 but in 1924 reversed this result and gave a dry majority of 8,183. Last November this same State gave a 200,000 majority to Alvan Fuller, a bone-dry candidate for Governor, over his wet opponent, Mr. Gaston.

"*New York* re-elected Alfred Smith, widely known wet, for a fourth term as Governor. His majority, however, was only 247,478 as compared with a majority of 385,945 in 1922, the last off-year election. This decrease of 138,467 votes does not indicate that his wetness has increased his popularity.

"These figures should effectually dispose of the wet claim that pro-

hibition is losing in popularity. On the contrary, the dry laws are more popular today than ever before."

The legislation of MONTANA relating to intoxicating liquor except one section forbidding the unlawful sale to minors was repealed in a State-wide referendum in November, 1926. The vote for repeal was 83,231; against repeal, 72,982; wet majority, 10,249. But out of a total registration of 227,098 there were 70,885 voters who did not vote on the question at all. Thousands of additional voters were not even registered.

In 1923 the legislature of NEVADA repealed the State prohibition law and adopted a copy of the Wright Law of California, which by reference incorporated the penalties of the Volstead Act. This Wright Law was declared unconstitutional because the title was fatally defective. Nevada, therefore, has no State enforcement code at this time.

How many States, with more or less local option territory, were made completely dry by the Eighteenth Amendment?

A—Fifteen States. They were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Louisiana, Missouri, Vermont and Delaware.

The following is a list of

STATES AND TERRITORIES DRY BEFORE NATIONAL PROHIBITION

State	How Adopted	When Effective	Record of Vote
Alabama	Legislature	July 1, 1915	
Arizona	Const. Amend.	Jan. 1, 1915	For, 25,887; agst., 22,743
Arkansas	Legislature	Jan. 1, 1916	
Colorado	Const. Amend.	Jan. 1, 1916	For, 129,589; agst., 118,017
Dist. of Col.	Congress	Nov. 1, 1917	
Florida	Const. Amend.	Jan. 1, 1919	Dry majority 8,242
Georgia	Legislature	Jan. 1, 1908	
Hawaii	Congress	May 24, 1918	
Idaho	Legislature	Jan. 1, 1916	
Idaho	Const. Amend.	Voted Nov. 1916	For, 90,576;agst., 35,456
Indiana	Legislature	Apr. 2, 1918	
Iowa	Legislature	Jan. 1, 1916	
Kansas	Const. Amend.	1880	For, 92,302; agst., 84,304
Kentucky	Const. Amend.	July 1, 1920	Dry majority 10,717
Maine	Referendum	1859	For, 28,864; agst., 5,912
Maine	Const. Amend.	1884	For, 70,783; agst., 23,811

Michigan	Const. Amend.	May 1, 1918	For, 353,378; agst., 284,754
Mississippi	Legislature	Jan. 1, 1909	
Montana	Const. Amend.	Jan. 1, 1919	For, 102,776; agst., 73,890
Nebraska	Const. Amend.	May 1, 1917	For, 146,574; agst., 117,132
Nevada	Referendum	Dec. 16, 1918	For, 13,248; agst., 9,060
N. Hampshire	Legislature	May 1, 1918	
N. Mexico	Const. Amend.	Oct. 1, 1918	
N. Carolina	Legislature	Jan. 1, 1909	For, 113,612; agst., 69,416
N. Dakota	State Const.	Nov. 2, 1889	For, 18,552; agst., 17,393
Ohio	State Const.	May 27, 1919	For, 463,654; agst., 437,895
Oklahoma	State Const.	Nov. 16, 1907	Dry maj. 18,103 out of total vote, 242,619
Oregon	Const. Amend.	Jan. 1, 1916	Dry majority 36,480
S. Carolina	Referendum	Jan. 1, 1916	Dry maj. 24,926 out of total vote, 58,544
S. Dakota	Const. Amend.	July 1, 1917	For, 64,867; agst., 53,362
Tennessee	Legislature	July 1, 1909	
Texas	Const. Amend.	May 30, 1919	Dry majority 19,624
Utah	State Legis.	Aug. 1, 1917	
Utah	Const. Amend.	Jan. 1, 1919	
Virginia	Referendum	Nov. 1, 1916	For, 94,251; agst., 63,886
Washington	Referendum	Jan. 1, 1916	For, 189,840; agst., 171,208
W. Virginia	Const. Amend.	July 1, 1914	For, 164,092; agst., 71,750
Wyoming	Const. Amend.	Jan. 1, 1920	Dry majority 15,000
Alaska	Congress	Jan. 1, 1918	
Porto Rico	Congress	Mar. 2, 1918	

These 33 states went dry of their own volition. In the remaining 15 States there were large dry areas, made so by local option. Some of the 15 States were almost wholly dry.

—Ohio Edition, *American Issue,* June 20, 1924.

How many States had State-wide Prohibition when the Anti-Saloon League was organized in 1893?

A—Six States.

How many States had Prohibition before January 16, 1920, when the Eighteenth Amendment became effective?

A—Thirty-three.

How many Prohibition States were there when the General Dry Laws for National Prohibition began in 1913?

A—There were nine such Prohibition States having a total population of 14,685,961.

How was the Wet and Dry area distributed in 1913?

A—In 1913 nine States had absolute prohibition of intoxicating liquor.

The legislatures of 31 other States had by local option law prohibited the sale of liquor in certain classes of political sub-divisions dependent upon the expression of the will of the voters.

In three other States prohibition was the fundamental law of the State, subject to suspension by the will of the voters.

In the five remaining States the sale of liquors was prohibited in all sections except certain classes of incorporated municipalities, or certain areas were arbitrarily placed under prohibition legislation.

Thus nine States were under absolute prohibition and 39 States had more or less of dry territory either under the operation of some kind of local option law or legislative prohibition.

The population was about equally divided between license and no license territory.

What Prohibition Laws had Congress passed at that time?

A—Congress had prohibited the use of intoxicating liquors:

By all military forces and on reservations;

In the United States Navy;

In the national capitol;

In national or State soldiers' homes;

And in other areas under control of the Federal Government.

How many States have Prohibition Laws?

A—All except New York, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, and Rhode Island which has a very limited amount of such legislation. Every other State has a more or less complete and effective code, most of them very vastly improved since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted.

How many licensed saloons were there before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment?

A—There were 177,790 licensed liquor saloons, most of them selling after legal hours and to minors and to drunken persons. There were also an estimated 100,000 speakeasies.

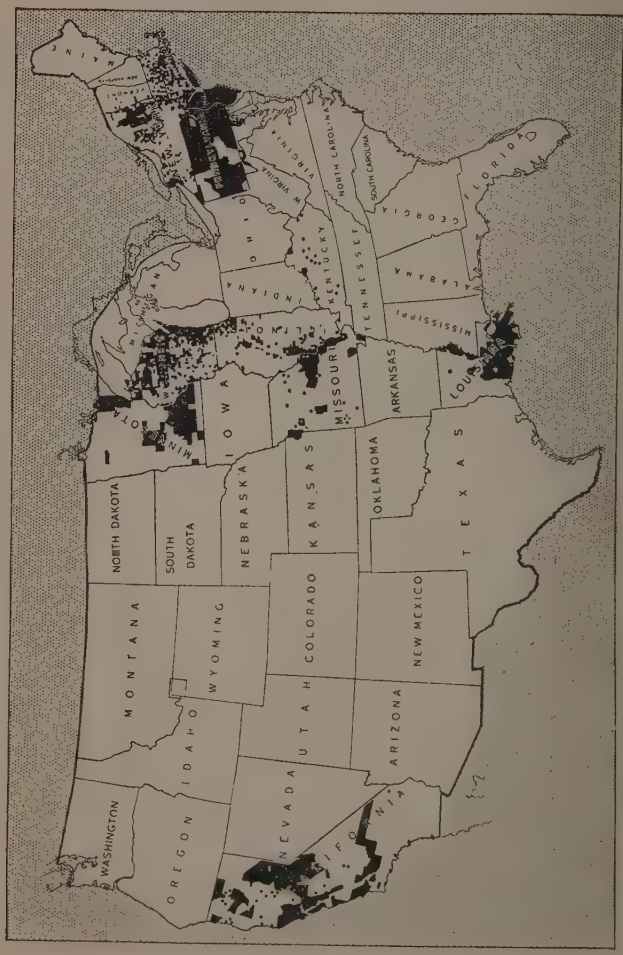
How many breweries were there June 30, 1917?

A—There were 1,247 breweries which for five years had made an average of more than 1,800,000,000 gallons of beer annually.

How many distilleries were there?

A—Five hundred and seven distilleries producing 286,085,463 tax gallons of distilled spirits in 1917.

WET AND DRY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1919



NOTE: Wet and dry maps in this book represent wet territory in *black* and dry territory in *white*

What was the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquor in 1917 prior to the beginning of war-time restrictions and national Prohibition?

A—Distilled spirits—1.60 gallons; wines—.41 gals.; malt liquors —17.95 gallons; total all kinds—19.96.

What was the peak year for the consumption of liquor?

A—In the year 1907 the per capita consumption of all kinds of liquor—22.79 gallons.

What was the retail value of the liquor consumed in the United States annually prior to 1918?

A—The estimate runs from 2½ to 3 billions of dollars per year.

What were the annual internal revenue receipts of the United States government on intoxicating liquors during the five-year period preceding the Eighteenth Amendment?

A—The following table shows the receipts by the United States Government on intoxicating liquor for the fiscal years ending June 30:

1915—$223,948,646.09
1916—$247,453,543.57
1917—$284,008,512.62
1918—$443,839,544.98
1919—$483,050,854.47

Note: The big jump in receipts in 1918 and 1919 was due to the increased tax for war purposes and the heavy purchases of intoxicating liquors in 1919 in anticipation of the going into effect of the Eighteenth Amendment. The actual per capita consumption of all kinds of intoxicating liquor dropped from 15.95 gallons in 1918 to 9.17 gallons in 1919.

What proportion of the American people was living in dry territory when the Eighteenth Amendment became effective January 17, 1920?

A—68.3%.

How much of the area of the United States was then under Prohibition?

A—95.4%. (See "Wet" and "Dry" map on opposite page.)

NOTE: The above map shows in white all territory operating under dry laws. Thirty-two States were under complete State-wide Prohibition. Kentucky in November, 1919, adopted

State-wide Prohibition, but the law did not become effective until June 30, 1920.

How many States were under State-wide Prohibition prior to January 17, 1920?

A—Thirty-three, including the State of Kentucky which had adopted Prohibition which did not go into effect until June 30, 1920.

How many so-called wet States had 50% or more of the population in no-license territory prior to January 17, 1920?

A—Five—Delaware, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Vermont.

How many such States had between 25% and 50% of the population under no-license State laws at that time?

A—Six—California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

What States had less than 25% of the population under no-license laws at that time?

A—Four—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island.

What were the results of the national election November 6, 1928?

A—1. Herbert Hoover was chosen for President by an overwhelming electoral vote—444 to 87. Mr. Hoover wants Prohibition to succeed.

2. In the Senate 25 of the 39 United States Senators elected were dry. The next United States Senate will be dry in the ratio of not less than five to one. This is a dry gain of six in the Senate.

3. Senators Bruce, Edwards, Bayard and Gerry, wet Senators up for re-election, were defeated. Senator Jim Reed of Missouri refused to run. All five will be substituted by dry or friendly Senators.

4. In the House the actual dry and wet strength is represented by the figures 329 to 106.

5. Only five of the 48 Governors can now be classed as wet. Dry majorities were maintained or strengthened in the legislatures of the various States.

Was the 1928 election a referendum on Prohibition?

A—Yes. Governor Smith and many other wet leaders declared it to be the dominant issue and made their campaign upon that issue. Except for a few partisan wet newspapers it is generally conceded that Prohibition was the big issue in the campaign.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

What have been the appropriations by the Federal Government for Dry Law Enforcement?

A—According to "Statistics Concerning Intoxicating Liquors," April, 1928, compiled under the direction of the Commissioner of Prohibition, the appropriations for Federal Prohibition enforcement have run as follows:

1920	$2,200,000
1921	6,350,000
1922	6,750,000
1923	8,500,000
1924	8,250,000
1925	10,012,330
1926	9,670,560

From other reliable sources the appropriations for subsequent years are as follows:

1927	$11,993,005
1928	11,990,965
1929	11,378,700

The foregoing sums cover the regular appropriations by Congress for the work of the Federal Prohibition Unit. They do not include, however, the appropriations made for the Coast Guard Service, covering that part of their regular budget devoted to the meeting of the smuggling situation.

The portion of the appropriation for the Coast Guard Service devoted to the suppression of liquor smuggling was:

For year ending June 30, 1927—$14,560,001.
For year ending June 30, 1928—Approximately $16,000,000.
For year ending June 30, 1929—$15,064,930.

Is there anything to offset this expenditure by the Federal Government?

A—Yes. See following table from "Statistics Concerning Intoxicating Liquors," compiled April, 1928, under the direction of the Commissioner of Prohibition.

Amounts Deposited in the United States Treasury Incident to Enforcement of the National Prohibition Act, for the Fiscal Years 1920 to 1927, Inclusive

Fiscal Year	Fines and Penalties Collected Through Federal Courts	Collected Under Tax and Tax-penalty Provisions of the Act	Total Collections
1920	$ 507,482.70	$ 641,029.34	$1,148,512.04
1921	2,418,117.55	2,152,387.45	4,570,505.00
1922	2,376,305.20	1,979,586.94	4,355,892.14
1923	4,366,056.00	729,244.23	5,095,300.23
1924	5,682,719.87	855,395.37	6,538,115.24
1925	5,312,338.38	560,888.07	5,162,009.73
1926	5,231,130.90	416,197.63	5,647,328.53
1927	4,143,040.02	1,018,969.71	5,162,009.73

What was the cost of enforcement of the National Prohibition Act by the Internal Revenue Bureau?

A—Fiscal year:

		Fiscal year—Continued	
1920	$2,059,774.32	1924	$7,509,146.27
1921	6,300,581.25	1925	9,203,384.45
1922	6,543,994.30	1926	9,573,791.64
1923	8,135,842.44	1927	11,720,533.63

—*"Statistics Concerning Intoxicating Liquors," April, 1928.*
—*Compiled under the direction of the Commissioner of Prohibition.*

Why should the Prohibition Laws be enforced?

A—"Under the orderly processes of our fundamental institutions the constitution was lately amended providing for national Prohibition. The Congress passed an act for its enforcement, and similar acts have been provided by most of the States. It is the law of the land. It is the duty of all who come under its jurisdiction to observe the spirit of that law, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department to enforce it. Action to prevent smuggling, illegal transportation in interstate commerce, abuse in the use of permits, and existence of sources of supply for illegal traffic is almost entirely imposed upon the federal government."

—*From* PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S *1925 Message.*

What duty is imposed upon the States and local communities?

A—"Through treaties with foreign governments and increased activities of the coast guard, revenue agents, district attorneys, and enforcement agents, effort is being made to prevent these violations. But the constitution also puts a concurrent duty on the States. We

need their active and energetic cooperation, the vigilant action of their police, and the jurisdiction of their courts to assist in enforcement. I request of the people observance, of the public officers continuing efforts for enforcement, and of the Congress favorable action on the budget recommendation for the prosecution of this work."

—*From* PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S *1925 Message.*

How can education make law enforcement easier and more effective?

A—Dr. Charles Stelzle, the labor representative of the Presbyterian Church, before the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches at Detroit, December 10, 1925, said that what is needed now is a campaign of education. A program looking toward "destruction of the liquor traffic" would have for its objective:

"Suppression of the manufacture, transportation and importation of liquor for beverage purposes; destruction of the system of graft which has crept into the ranks of enforcement officers of the federal government; inspiration of local communities to help enforce the Prohibition law; destruction of saloons which still are unlawfully operating in many of our cities; demonstration of why the old liquor régime with its attendant evils should not be returned in this country; education of the public regarding the far-reaching influence of the bootlegging industry upon the entire life of the nation; and education of the public regarding the effects of the use of liquor."

—*Boston Herald* Dec. 11, 1925.

Is law enforcement any harder today than in Horace Greeley's time?

A—In the *New York Herald-Tribune* of April 4, 1854, appeared the following editorial by Mr. Greeley:

"Give us a law forbidding the sale of these maddening beverages entirely and we will drive the kegs and decanters out of public view the first year, pretty nearly out of existence within three years. This will involve a severe, arduous struggle; we understand that, but the men and the means are ready, and with such an act as Governor Seymour has just vetoed we will make rum selling as shy as gambling or harlotry now is within the three years aforesaid. That all liquor selling will be stopped in a city like this we do not anticipate; but we will make it a stealthy, hidden, guilty business, so prosecuted that he who will drink must sneak down back stairs and through underground passages to find liquor; and whenever that shall be the case there will not be one glass drunk where ten glasses are now, nor one new drunk-

ard manufactured where there are now a hundred. And in spite of executive complicity with vote-gathering groggeries this shall yet be!"

What are the outstanding functions of the Federal Government in making Prohibition effective?

A—"The Prohibition amendment to the constitution requires the Congress and the President to provide adequate laws to prevent its violation. It is my duty to enforce such laws. For that purpose a treaty is being negotiated with Great Britain with respect to the right of search of hovering vessels.

"To prevent smuggling the coast guard should be greatly strengthened, and a supply of swift power boats should be provided. The major sources of production should be rigidly regulated, and every effort should be made to suppress interstate traffic.

"With this action on the part of the national government, and the cooperation which is usually rendered by municipal and State authorities, Prohibition should be made effective."

—President Coolidge—*Message to Congress,* December, 1923.

LEGAL STATUS OF PROHIBITION

What has been the trend of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court involving interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment and Prohibition legislation?

A—Since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment more than *fifty cases* have been decided by the United States Supreme Court involving some phase of Prohibition. These cases cover every conceivable question involving the constitutionality and interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws enacted by Congress to enforce it. The most fertile legal minds of the nation have presented the liquor side in these controversies, and in general it may be said that in every single instance their contentions have been denied and the constitutionality of the Amendment and the laws has been sustained. These decisions cover a multitude of subjects and constitute an enlightening treatise upon the constructive purposes of the national Prohibition policy. For convenient reference the points decided by the Supreme Court are stated separately, each with the citation of the Supreme Court decision supporting the validity of the Amendment and the laws.—Credit should here be given to "The Supreme Court and the Eighteenth Amendment", by Edward B. Dunford, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of America.

What is the extent of the Power to Amend?

A—The Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was within the power to amend, reserved by Article V of the Constitution. Rhode Island v. Palmer, 253 U. S. 350.

What is meant by the two-thirds vote?

A—The two-thirds vote in each house of Congress required by the Constitution in proposing an amendment is a vote of two-thirds of the members present—assuming the presence of a quorum—and not a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership, present and absent. Rhode Island v. Palmer, 253 U. S. 350.

Can there be a legal referendum on amendments to the U. S. Constition?

A—Referendum provisions of State constitutions and statutes cannot be applied in the ratification or rejection of amendments to the Federal Constitution. Such ratification must be made by the leg-

islatures or conventions in the several States as Congress shall decide. Rhode Island v. Palmer, 253 U. S. 350; Hawke v. Smith, 253 U. S. 221.

When is ratification complete?

A—The date of ratification by the legislature of the last of the necessary three-fourths of the States, and not the date of the proclamation by the Secretary of State that three-fourths of the States have ratified, is the one that controls. Dillon v. Gloss, 256 U. S. 368.

Has Congress power to limit period for ratification?

A—"Of the power of Congress, keeping within reasonable limitation, to fix a definite period (7 years) for the ratification (of the Eighteenth Amendment) we entertain no doubt." Dillon v. Gloss, 256 U. S. 368, 375.

Could Congress enact legislation prior to date upon which Amendment became effective?

A—"The moment that the Amendment was ratified (January 16, 1919) it became effective as a law. The operation of its conditions a year later depended wholly upon what had happened on or before January 16, 1919." Congress has power to enact laws intended to carry out constitutional provisions for the future when the time comes for them to take effect. Druggan v. Anderson, 269 U. S. 36, 39.

What is the territorial scope of the Amendment?

A—The phrase, "the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof," found in the Eighteenth Amendment, "is used in a physical, and not a metaphorical sense,—that it refers to areas or districts having fixity of location and recognized boundaries," and "includes the land areas under its dominion and control, * * * and a marginal belt of the sea extending from the coastline outward a marine league, or three geographic miles." Cunard Steamship Co. v. Mellon, 262 U. S. 100, 122.

COMPENSATION OF LIQUOR INTERESTS NOT REQUIRED

Ruppert v. Caffey, 251 U. S. 264, 302; Rhode Island v. Palmer, 253 U. S. 350; Samuels v. McCurdy, 267 U. S. 188.

Is the conduct of the liquor business a privilege or a right?

A—Following a long line of its own decisions the Supreme Court held that the conduct of the liquor business was a privilege and not a right and that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor was

not an inherent right of citizenship. Samuels v. McCurdy, 267 U. S. 188.

Does Eighteenth Amendment apply to liquors previously manufactured?

A—The prohibitions of the Eighteenth Amendment constitutionally apply to the sale of liquor for beverage purposes though manufactured before its adoption. Rhode Island v. Palmer, 253 U. S. 350.

What is the meaning of "Concurrent Power" in Eighteenth Amendment?

A—This term does not mean joint power of Congress and the States, nor require approval of Congressional action by the States, nor a division of power between Congress and the States, nor does it enable *"Congress or the several States to defeat or thwart the prohibition, but only to enforce it by appropriate means."* Rhode Island v. Palmer, 253 U. S. 350.

What is the definition of "Intoxicating Liquors"?

A—"Congress did not exceed its powers, under U. S. Const., Eighteenth Amendment, to enforce the prohibition therein declared against the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, by enacting the provisions of the Volstead Act of October 28, 1919, wherein liquors containing as much as one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume, and fit for use for beverage purposes, are treated as within that power." Ruppert v. Caffey, 251 U. S. 264, 282; Rhode Island v. Palmer, 253 U. S. 350.

Has Congress power to regulate non-beverage liquors?

A—The court sustained the Supplemental Prohibition Act of November 23, 1921, which prohibited the manufacture or prescribing of malt liquors for medicinal purposes, saying:

"We find, on the whole, no ground for disturbing the determination of Congress on the question of fact as to the reasonable necessity, in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, of prohibiting prescriptions of intoxicating malt liquors for medicinal purposes." Everard's Breweries v. Day, 265 U. S. 545, 562.

To what extent may the frequency of prescriptions be limited?

A—The court sustained the provision in the Supplemental Prohibition Act restricting prescriptions by physicians of intoxicating liquor

to not to exceed a pint for use by the same person within any period of ten days; that such restriction is not arbitrary or without a reasonable basis and is an admissible measure for enforcing the Prohibition ordained by the Eighteenth Amendment. Lambert v. Yellowley, 272 U. S. 581; Hixson v. Oakes, 265 U. S. 254.

May liquor for industrial purposes be regulated?

A—"The power of the Federal Government, granted by the Eighteenth Amendment, to enforce the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquor, carries with it power to enact any legislative measures reasonably adapted to promote the purpose. * * * It helps the main purpose of the Amendment, therefore, to hedge about the making and disposition of the denatured article every reasonable precaution and the penalty to prevent the proper industrial use of it from being perverted to drinking it." Selzman v. United States, 268 U. S. 466.

May possessing and selling be considered separate offenses?

A—Under the National Prohibition Act the same liquor may give rise to a number of prosecutions. "Possessing and selling are distinct offenses. * * * The fact that the person sells the liquor which he possessed does not render the possession and the sale necessarily a single offense. There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent Congress from punishing separately each step leading to the consummation of a transaction which it has power to prohibit and punishing also the completed transaction." Albrecht v. United States, 273 U. S. 1, 47 S. Ct. 250.

What is the status of liquor stocks?

(*a*) *In Bonded Warehouses?*

A—The owner of warehouse receipts covering liquor stored in bonded warehouses at the time the National Prohibition Act went into effect does not have the right to withdraw such liquor for domestic consumption in his own home. Cornelli v. Moore, 257 U. S. 491.

(*b*) *In Private Warehouses?*

A—However, liquor stored in a private warehouse, which was duly reported to administrative officers as required by the statute, could be removed to the private dwelling of the owner for consumption therein. Street v. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., 254 U. S. 88.

(c) *Purchased before law went into effect?*

A—When the National Prohibition Act was enacted the Supreme Court had not passed upon the constitutionality of a statute prohibiting the possession of liquors for personal use acquired before the law went into effect. Congress, therefore, did not attempt to make illegal the possession in the home of liquor acquired before the law became effective. Barbour v. Georgia, 249 U. S. 454, 460.

The court has since held constitutional a state law making the possession of liquors so acquired illegal. Samuels v. McCurdy, 267 U. S. 188.

May liquor illegally manufactured or sold be taxed?

A—Intoxicating liquors are subject to taxation, notwithstanding their manufacture and sale for beverage purposes is prohibited and punished. United States v. Yuginovich, 256 U. S. 450, 462; United States v. One Ford Coupe Automobile, 272 U. S. 321, 47 S. Ct. 154.

For what purpose may taxing power be used?

A—Taxing power may be used as a means of discouraging a prohibited traffic, but when the imposition is a penalty, as distinguished from a tax, summary proceeding by administrative officials to collect by distraint without opportunity for notice and hearing will not be sustained. Lipke v. Lederer, 259 U. S. 557, 562; Regal Drug Co. v. Wardell, 260 U. S. 386.

What was the legal effect of National Prohibition Act on Internal Revenue Laws?

A—Some of the regulatory provisions of the internal revenue laws were held by the court to have been impliedly repealed. United States v. Yuginovich, 256 U. S. 450, 464.

Many of these were revived by the Supplemental Prohibition Act as to offenses committed after the date of the passage of that Act. United States v. Stafoff, 260 U. S. 477.

Under what laws may forfeiture proceedings be brought?

A—The government may proceed under either the Internal Revenue or the Prohibition statutes to condemn forfeited property, it being only necessary tc allege and prove the elements of the offense as defined by the particular statute under which the decision was brought. United States v. One Ford Coupe Automobile, 272 U. S. 321, 47 S. Ct. 154.

But there cannot be a criminal prosecution under the National Prohibition Act and a forfeiture proceeding for the same act under the Internal Revenue Law. Port Gardner Investment Co. v. U. S., 272 U. S. 564, 47 S. Ct. 165.

May seizure by State officers be ground for forfeiture in a Federal Court?

A—The seizure by State officers of property employed in the unlawful transportation of intoxicating liquor, although not authorized by the National Prohibition Act, may be adopted by the Federal government so as to justify a forfeiture and the possession of the vehicle by the prohibition director was sufficient to give jurisdiction to the Federal court. Dodge v. United States, 272 U. S. 530, 47 S. Ct. 191.

What administrative authority has the National Prohibition Commissioner under the permit system?

A—Administrative officers such as the National Prohibition Commissioner have power to pass upon applications for permits for the use of intoxicating liquor for legitimate purposes and to revoke permits once issued. The discretion exercised by such official in the administration of the permit system is subject to review. Ma-King Products Co. v. Blair, 271 U. S. 479.

PROCEDURAL QUESTIONS

How may prosecutions for first offenses be instituted?

A—Prosecutions for first offenses under the National Prohibition Act may be instituted upon an information filed by the Prosecuting Attorney without the intervention of a grand jury. Brede v. Powers, 263 U. S. 4; Albrecht v. U. S., 273 U. S. 1, 47 S. Ct. 250.

Such action must be upon leave of court first obtained, in turn based upon evidence of sufficient probable cause. Albrecht v. United States, 273 U. S. 1, 47 S. Ct. 250.

How may the validity of a warrant be questioned?

A—Though an affidavit verified before a notary public is insufficient to support a warrant of arrest, a motion to quash directed solely to the information does not raise the question of the validity of the warrant and is ineffective after properly verified affidavits have been filed. Albrecht v. United States, 273 U. S. 1, 47 S. Ct. 250.

What is the Form of Bond required of permittees?

A—The form of bond required of permittees by the Commissioner for faithful compliance with the statute is for indemnity only and is not a forfeiture bond. United States v. Zerbey, 271 U. S. 332.

When is a Record of Sales necessary?

A—Record of sales of intoxicating liquor required by statute held to apply to persons only when permitted under the statute to make sales. United States v. Katz, 271 U. S. 354.

Who is necessary party in a regulations validity test?

A—Prior to the Re-organization Act of March 3, 1927, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was a necessary party to an action brought to test the validity of regulations issued for the enforcement of the law. Gnerich v. Rutter, 265 U. S. 388.

Are the nuisance and abatement features of the National Prohibition Act constitutional?

A—The provision of the National Prohibition Act declaring the premises upon which liquors are illegally manufactured, kept, sold or bartered to be nuisances and authorizing a proceeding in equity for its abatement and for restraining the individuals responsible, is constitutional. Lewinsohn v. United States, 278 Fed. 421, Certiorari denied 258 U. S. 630; Duignan v. U. S., 274 U. S. 195, 47 S. Ct. 566.

What is the effect of an acquittal upon abatement proceedings?

A—The acquittal of a defendant upon a criminal charge of maintaining a liquor nuisance is not a bar to a proceeding in equity to abate the nuisance. Murphy v. United States, 272 U. S. 630.

Is a notice not a necessary prerequisite to the granting of a temporary injunction?

A—No. Druggan v. Anderson, 269 U. S. 36, 40.

Is a Jury Trial always essential?

A—The Constitution does not require a jury trial in the proceeding for the abatement of a liquor nuisance. Lewinsohn v. U. S., 278 Fed. 421, Certiorari denied 258 U. S. 630; Duignan v. United States, 274 U. S. 195, 47 S. Ct. 566.

When may a Lease be cancelled for violation of law?

A—The United States District Court has jurisdiction to cancel a

lease upon petition of the owner of the premises in an injunction proceeding where the evidence shows the existence of a nuisance. Duignan v. United States, 274 U. S. 195, 47 S. Ct. 566.

What prosecutions may be removed from State to Federal Court?

A—Prosecutions brought against Federal prohibition agents in State courts may be removed to Federal courts where the petition for removal recites facts sufficient to show that the offense charged grew out of acts committed in the discharge of the duties of office. Maryland v. Soper, 270 U. S. 9.

But where the nature of the offense charged was sufficient as to indicate that it did not solely relate to the acts done in the discharge of his official duty the agent was not entitled to removal. Maryland v. Soper, 270 U. S. 36, also 44.

Relation of the Eighteenth Amendment to Other Provisions of the Constitution

What rule applies to search and seizure of vehicles?

A—In comparing and interpreting Article IV of the Constitution and the provisions of the National Prohibition Act authorizing search and seizure without warrant of vehicles used in the transportation of intoxicating liquors, the Court said:

"The measure of legality of such a seizure is, therefore, that the seizing officer shall have reasonable or probable cause for believing that the automobile which he stops and seizes has contraband liquor therein which is being illegally transported." Carroll v. United States, 268 U. S. 132, 153, 156.

When may an arrest be made without a warrant?

A—It is lawful for an officer to arrest without warrant a person committing a misdemeanor in his presence and to seize the evidence of crime. United States v. Lee, 47 S. Ct. 746; Agnello v. United States, 269 U. S. 20, 30.

What property may be searched without a warrant?

A—The seizure by an officer without a warrant of liquor abandoned in an open field is not unreasonable. Hester v. United States, 265 U. S. 57.

May a dwelling house be searched without a warrant?

A—The search of a dwelling house by an officer and the seizure

of liquor therein without a search warrant is a violation of the Fourth Amendment and liquor so seized may not be introduced in evidence against the accused at the trial if a timely challenge is interposed. Amos v. U. S., 255 U. S. 313; Byars v. U. S., 273 U. S. 28, 47 S. Ct. 248.

What is not a Private Dwelling?

A—The fact that an employee slept and cooked in a room on one of the floors of a garage was held not to constitute a private dwelling within the meaning of the law. Steele v. United States, 267 U. S. 498.

Is a Prohibition Agent a "Civil Officer?"

A—A Prohibition agent is a "Civil Officer" of the United States to whom a search warrant may lawfully be directed for execution. Steele v. United States, 267 U. S. 505.

May the sufficiency of a Search Warrant be submitted to a jury?

A—The sufficiency of the evidence upon which the search warrant was executed is a judicial question which cannot be submitted to a jury for determination in a criminal trial. Steele v. United States, 267 U. S. 505.

When is probable cause Res Adjudicata?

A—Where a petition for the return of seized property has been overruled the question of probable cause for the issuance of the second warrant is res adjudicata in a subsequent prosecution against the one from whose premises the property was taken. Steele v. United States, 267 U. S. 505, 511.

Does illegal destruction of liquor seized render remaining evidence inadmissible?

A—The fact that officers charged with the execution of a search warrant exceed their authority by destroying the liquor seized except a small sample preserved as evidence did not in a criminal trial render the sample of such liquor inadmissible. McGuire v. United States, 273 U. S. 95, 47 S. Ct. 259.

Is evidence seized by State officers admissible in Federal courts?

A—Evidence seized by State officers acting under a state warrant is admissible in a trial in a Federal court for the violation of the National Prohibition Act. Center v. U. S., 267 U. S. 575; Burdeau v. McDowell, 256 U. S. 465.

However, where by agreement Federal agents accompanied State officers in the execution of a State search warrant issued on information and belief, which is insufficient under the Federal law, the search was illegal and the evidence inadmissible in a prosecution in a Federal court. Byars v. United States, 273 U. S. 28, 47 S. Ct. 248.

Seizure of American Vessels on High Seas

Does the National Prohibition Act by its terms apply to American vessels when on the high seas?

A—No. Cunard Steamship Co. v. Mellon, 262 U. S. 100.

But a vessel registered under the laws of the United States, engaged in smuggling liquor into the United States in violation of the Revenue Laws, may be seized by the customs officers beyond the 12-mile limit and forfeited. Maul v. United States, 274 U. S. 501, 47 S. Ct. 735.

And officers of the Coast Guard are authorized, by virtue of Revised Statutes, 3072, to seize, on the high seas beyond the 12-mile limit, an American vessel subject to forfeiture for violation of any law respecting the revenue. The Court held, however, that the right of seizure under existing statutes is limited to seizures of American vessels for violation of the revenue laws. United States v. Lee, 274 U. S. 559, 47 S. Ct. 746.

May an individual be punished for same act in more than one jurisdiction?

A—Yes. An individual may be prosecuted in a State court for an offense against the State Prohibition Law and the same individual may be subsequently prosecuted in a Federal court involving the same liquor for a similar offense under the national law without being twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense. The Court said:

"An act denounced as a crime by both national and State sovereignties is an offense against the peace and dignity of both, and may be punished by each." U. S. v. Lanza, 260 U. S. 377; Hebert v. Louisiana, 272 U. S. 312, 47 S. Ct. 103.

Does the President have power to pardon for contempt of Court?

A—Where a defendant has been committed by a District Court for the violation of an injunction issued under the National Prohibition Act the President retains his power to pardon for such offense. Ex parte Grossman, 267 U. S. 87.

Is income from illicit traffic subject to taxation?

A—The part of an income derived by any individual from illegal transactions such as the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to income tax. U. S. v. Sullivan, 274 U. S. 259, 47 S. Ct. 607.

What is the effect of National Prohibition Act upon State Prohibition Laws?

A—Laws adopted by Congress and laws enacted by States "may vary in many particulars, including the penalties prescribed, but this is an inseparable incident of independent legislative action in distinct jurisdictions." United States v. Lanza, 260 U. S. 377, 381.

If a State law differs in its definition of intoxicating liquor but does not purport to authorize or sanction anything which the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act prohibits, it is not by reason of such difference in conflict with the Federal authority and is not unconstitutional. Vigliotti v. Pennsylvania, 258 U. S. 403.

What is the legal status of liquors in the home?

A—The National Prohibition Act permits the possession in the home of liquors acquired before it became effective. Street v. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., 254 U. S. 88.

But a statute making such possession illegal is constitutional. Samuels v. McCurdy, 267 U. S. 188; Raymond Moore v. State of Idaho, 264 U. S. 569, same case below 36 Idaho 565, 212 Pac. 349.

May State forfeiture laws vary from the Federal Act?

A—A State statute providing an absolute forfeiture of vehicles used in illegal transportation of liquor is valid notwithstanding the National Prohibition Act exempts from forfeiture the interest of an innocent lienor. Van Oster v. Kansas, 272 U. S. 465.

How are special statutes affected by the National Prohibition Act?

A—The Act of 1892 and its amendments of 1897 and 1918 making criminal possession of intoxicating liquor in Indian country were not repealed by the National Prohibition Act. Kennedy v. United States, 265 U. S. 344.

May liquors be transported across the United States from one country to another?

A—Though a treaty entered into between United States and Great Britain May 8, 1871, gave to British subjects the right to tranship

merchandise under customs bond through the United States from one British possession to another, the Supreme Court held that irrespective of such treaty the transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes was prohibited by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Grogan v. Walker, 259 U. S. 80.

Where and by what authority may foreign vessels engaged in smuggling be seized?

A—The three mile limit is the extent of the territorial waters of the United States. Cunard Steamship Co. v. Mellon, 262 U. S. 100, 122.

Under the customs statutes of the United States, which were patterned after the British Hovering Acts of 1736, customs officers of the United States are authorized to board vessels when within four leagues, or 12 miles, from the coast to inspect them for dutiable articles: Held that these statutes apply to liquor smuggling boats. United States v. Henry L. Marshall, 286 Fed. 260; 292 Fed. 486; Albury, claimant of the schooner Henry L. Marshall v. United States, 263 U. S. 712.

How is the seizure of foreign vessels affected by the Anti-Smuggling Treaties?

A—Seizures under such treaties are not to be made at a greater distance from the coast of the United States than can be traversed in one hour by the suspected vessel or by the small boat operating from it. Seizure within 5.7 nautical miles, which distance could be traversed by the small boat establishing contact with the shore, was a distance which could be travelled within one hour.

The territorial jurisdiction in the United States to try offenses against the importation laws was not changed by this treaty, (the treaty with Great Britain). It did, however, extend the distance within which seizures may lawfully be made and individuals found aboard such vessels may be prosecuted. Ford v. United States, 273 U. S. 593, 47 S. Ct. 531.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION

How much liquor did we drink in 1917?

A—2,095,535,005 gals. of all kinds of liquor, or an average of 19.95 gals. for every man, woman and child to the tiniest baby in the United States.

At the same rate, how much liquor would we be drinking in the United States in 1928?

A—2,400,000,000 gallons.

If, admittedly, very little liquor is now being transported by rail, how many automobiles would be required to transport this stupendous quantity?

A—If each and every automobile in the United States were to transport 100 gallons of this liquor there would still be 100,000,000 gals. untransported. Allowing eight feet between cars, this would mean 136,363 miles of cars, or over 45 strings of automobiles stretching across the United States to carry the liquor that would be consumed in the United States in 1928 were it not for Prohibition.

LIQUOR CURES AND INEBRIATE ASYLUMS

What has been the effect of Prohibition on the old drink cures?

A—An inquiry pursued by the Scientific Temperance Federation of Boston for four months in 1922 secured information concerning 144 private and four semi-philanthropic institutions—a total of 148. "Ninety-one (91) of them are definitely reported as closed, defunct, out of business, by postal authorities, former owners, or local investigators; fourteen more could not be found by postal authorities,—a total of 105 which have disappeared from the list of 144 concerning which precise information was secured. One institution reported that it no longer received alcoholic patients. Only 16 of the 38 private institutions still receiving alcoholics are solely for inebriates; formerly there were at least 100. The remaining 22 institutions are general private hospitals or sanitoria. Several managers of these hospitals stated frankly that they did not care to receive alcoholic patients and only occasionally did so. In addition are the four semi-philanthropic institutions which have a reduced number of patients."

—*Scientific Temperance Journal, 1922, p. 55.*

More complete compilation is found on page 64 of the same publication as follows:

	Private Institutions	Semi-Philanthropic
Institutions listed	271	4
No report	91	
Reported out of business	119	
Reported as not found	14	
In business:		
Inebriates only	23	4
Inebriates as a part of the patients	23	
Inebriate patients discontinued	1	

Altogether, 275 institutions were listed. Information was secured concerning 184. Only 51 remain in business; of these, but 27 take inebriate patients only.

The Federal Bureau of Prohibition listed in the twelve months ending June 30, 1927, only 50 institutions in the United States engaged in the treatment of alcohol. This was approximately the number found by Miss Stoddard in 1922. But the Bureau had no information as to how many of these institutions were exclusively for inebriates.

NOTE: For extended analysis of the drink cure see above article by Cora Frances Stoddard, Scientific Temperance Journal, September, 1922.

The American Medical Association list of 6,807 hospitals and sanatoriums which had been investigated and approved contained but eight institutions registered as solely for treatment of alcoholism and drug habits. There may have been others among the 462 institutions unregistered and not approved.

—Hospitals listed in Journal of American Medical Association, March 24, 1927.

How do you account for newspaper reports regarding crowded "Drink Cure" institutions?

A—The real answer is to be found in the omission of several important facts. For instance, in the case of Massachusetts at the beginning of national Prohibition there were twelve small private institutions, one State institution and the Washingtonian Home. By 1927 all of these were closed except the Washingtonian Home and two small private institutions. The number of patients in the Washingtonian Home was in 1927 several hundred smaller than the combined admissions to this institution and to the State institutions in normal pre-prohibition years.

Has the use for Drink Cures continued to decrease?

A—Yes. During 1927 the Washingtonian Home in the city of Chicago, the oldest home for inebriates in the United States, with assets of $1,500,000 and very little to do, found it necessary to turn to new fields. The institution, founded during the Civil War, for years maintained large buildings for care of addicts. Here is what Judge J. Kent Greene, President of the Washingtonian Home for 13 years and legal attorney to the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago, says about the Home: "Shortly after Prohibition came in we found that we lost money at the rate of $1,000 a month. Things are absolutely nothing like they used to be."

Prohibition cut off the usefulness of the Chicago Washingtonian Home so sharply that it closed and later sold its men's building and transferred its activities to the woman's home. Even that reduction did not justify the maintenance of the institution on its original basis and in order to keep going the association built and dedicated a general hospital.

The building which used to be devoted to women inebriates has been moved to the back of the lot and there it houses the handful of men who come to the institution for its original purpose and the substantial staff of nurses.

—See "Christian Science Monitor" Oct. 17, 1927.

MEDICINAL USE OF LIQUOR

What liquors does the Federal Law recognize as having any medicinal use?

A—Only wines and distilled liquors are recognized under the federal law for medical purposes. The prescription of beer is prohibited.

What is the attitude of the States on this question?

A—Twenty-four States of the 48 prohibit the use of any kind of liquor for medical purposes.

What per cent of physicians holds permits to prescribe liquor for medicinal purposes?

A—At the hearing before the Committee of Congress (1922) on the merits of the Willis-Campbell Act prohibiting the use of beer and limiting the use of wine for medicinal purposes, testimony showed that not more than 25% of the physicians of the United States held permits to prescribe any kind of liquor for medicinal purposes.

At that time whisky had been excluded from the lists of medicine in the U. S. Pharmacopeia. Since then it has been restored to the list of medicines in that publication and the number of physicians taking out permits increased somewhat. Dr. Howard A. Kelly, a noted surgeon and gynecologist of Johns Hopkins fame, in the February, 1928, *World's Work,* says:

"Only half the doctors in the United States take out licenses to prescribe liquor. There are about 160,000 doctors and about 80,000 of them hold such licenses. Most of the other 80,000 voluntarily worry along without the use of liquor and seem to do fairly well."

PROHIBITION AND THE CHURCH

What has been the result upon each, of the conflict between the Church and the Saloon in America?

A—In 1908 there were 200,000 churches and 298,271 saloons. In 1920 there were 230,484 churches and no saloons. In 1927 there were 235,991 churches and no saloons. This increase is to be especially noted in view of the strong movement toward consolidating the churches.

SCHOOLS

Has Prohibition helped higher education?

A—In wet 1914 the students in our colleges and universities numbered 372,422. Six years later, in 1920, the year Prohibition became effective, the number was 521,754. Note the increase in dry 1924. In that year the number in attendance had grown to 726,124.

—Ohio Ed. American Issue 6-17-27.

During the war college attendance was cut down heavily but that only served to increase greatly the attendance in 1919-20. The remarkable fact is that the increase in the six years from 1914 to 1920 was 140,201 while in the six years from 1920 to 1926 the increase was 464,358 or 130%.

Has there been any increase in public school attendance under Prohibition?

A—Yes. The increase has been very marked. During the ten-year period from 1910 to 1920 the increase in average daily attendance was 3,322,728, or 25.9 per cent, or 2.59 per cent per year. During the same period the population increase was 13,738,354, or 14.9 per cent.

During the six-year period, 1920 to 1926, under National Prohibition, the average attendance for the same schools increased 3,705,846, or 22.9 per cent, or an average annual increase of 3.8 per cent. During the six-year period the population increase was 11,425,197, or 10.8 per cent, or an annual increase of 1.8 per cent.

In other words the school attendance rate in 1910-20 was 1.73 greater than the increase in population rate, whereas the corresponding increase for the period 1920-26 was 2.11.

Which class of States has shown the greatest increase in school attendance?

A—In the fifteen States which were wet when the Eighteenth Amendment became effective, the school attendance increased 2.41 times as fast under Prohibition as it did in the ten years preceding; while in the 23 States which had been dry two or more years before National Prohibition, the average annual increase was only 2.14 times as fast as it was prior to National Prohibition. In other words, the dry States had already profited by more or less of Prohibition.

In the country as a whole the average annual increase in school attendance under National Prohibition was 2.22 times as great as during the ten-year period prior. See table below.

School Attendance in United States

(Average Annual Increase in School Attendance)

	1910-1920	1920-1925	Rate of Increase
Whole United States	332,272	737,679	2.22
15 wet states	144,353	347,903	2.41
23 states dry 2 or more yrs. before Pro.	104,520	223,738	2.14

SMUGGLING

Is smuggling a new institution?

A—Smuggling has always been a menace to American national integrity.

1808—African slave trade could not be prohibited under the Constitution of the United States before this date.

1818—Federal statute enacted prohibiting slave traffic.

1820—Act passed branding this traffic as piracy.

1858—Slaves still being imported directly from Africa. Stephen A. Douglas declared his belief to be that in 1858 not less than 15,000 Africans were imported as slaves.

Is smuggling confined to intoxicating liquors?

A—Contraband goods other than liquors are being smuggled both ways in huge quantities over the Canadian line.

Smuggling along our extensive coast line is an age-old occupation. The illegal importation of aliens and opium is a notorious violation of our sovereignty. Prohibition of the liquor traffic did not develop a new kind of crime but merely gave an old class of criminals a new commodity.

What has been the trend in smuggling operations since the adoption of Prohibition?

A—Smuggling rapidly developed from 1920 until 1923 when the Coast Guard Service was called into action to assist in dealing with smugglers. Late treaties have also helped to reduce the evils of smuggling.

During the years 1923-'25 Sir Broderick Hartwell, English Baron, lured eight hundred of his countrymen into a gigantic enterprise by promising them almost unbelievable returns if they would join in the exportation of liquor to America. Six shipments seem to have been successful, but the end finally came when Uncle Sam's Coast Guard Service began to seize these liquor smugglers. Sir Broderick went into bankruptcy and lost his own and his friends' money, and, to the credit of Englishmen be it said, he also lost the sympathy of his fellow countrymen.

What treaties have been concluded and proclaimed which will help prevent the smuggling of intoxicating liquors?

A—Smuggling treaties to prevent the illegal importation of in-

toxicating liquors have been concluded between the United States and the following countries:

Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Canada, Panama, Netherlands, Mexico, Cuba, Spain, France, Belgium, Japan.

The first of these treaties were proclaimed in 1924. There are now fourteen countries cooperating with the United States to prevent smuggling, and, as a consequence, this source of illegal liquor supply is being rapidly curbed. Canada, Cuba and Mexico still constitute the most serious problem.

SOBRIETY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Scientific Temperance Instruction

What provision is made for Scientific Temperance Instruction in the public schools?

A—All but two States provide for compulsory instruction as to the nature and effects of alcoholic liquors as a part of instruction in physiology and hygiene.

Of what value is such instruction?

A—This phase of public instruction is of the utmost importance because the modern facts about alcohol fortify the youth in our public schools with sound and simple reasons why the use of alcoholic liquors should be avoided and fortify these coming men and women against the pro-alcohol propaganda of liquor-controlled newspapers. If the youth of our public schools were scientifically, systematically, sincerely taught the truth about the effect of alcohol upon the human system and upon economic and social life, the problem of law enforcement would be cut in half within a decade and in twenty years would be a matter of minor consideration.

How can honest and sincere observance of this law be obtained?

A—The fallacy that the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment would at once end the use of alcoholic liquor makes evident the need of an aroused, organized, determined public sentiment to secure the required instruction as to the effects of alcohol. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has long actively promoted it, but every educator, parent and other citizen has the duty of seeing to it that adequate instruction along this line is given. On this depends protection of the nation against alcoholism and lawlessness.

What further may be done to bring about helpful and systematic observance of these laws?

A—The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, under whatever title, should be enlisted in bringing the importance of this instruction to all of the school heads of the State. In several States the power of this individual is great and can be exercised with splendid results for instruction through carefully graded courses of study for the guidance of teachers, special training of teachers in normal schools, institutes, summer schools, and official educational meetings

and publications. All these agencies for promoting education to sobriety should be developed, whatever the form of the State educational organization. Similarly, in county and local school systems, cooperation between temperance groups and educators should be worked out for the encouragement and strengthening of this instruction along definite and practical lines; so that from the biggest university in the State to the smallest school there may be that earnest effort to meet the opportunities and obligations of the temperance education laws in the spirit and purpose of training intelligently sober citizens.

What is the attitude of the National Education Association towards the temperance education program?

A—At the 1927 meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association at Dallas, Texas, the following recommendation was unanimously adopted:

"We recommend and urge that a worthwhile health program be carried on throughout the country, emphasizing in particular personal hygiene and the evil effects of narcotics and alcoholic beverages."

The resolution further recommends "that character building be recognized as a fundamental objective in all parts of the school program to the end that the youth of the land shall be strengthened in all moral and spiritual values; and *that respect for law and order and a sense of personal civic responsibility be encouraged in all schools;* and that a happy and helpful attitude of tolerance be inculcated to the end that American youth shall be imbued with the spirit of world-wide brotherhood, peace, and progress."

College Student Drinking

What proportion of college students drink?

A—An Associated Press article appearing in the Christian Science Monitor of June 15, 1927, says:

"Less than one-half of one per cent of this year's graduates of colleges and high schools of the country drink to excess and fewer than five per cent drink occasionally, according to a survey just completed and announced by the Anti-Saloon League of America."

The statement is based on the answers to questionnaires sent approximately to one hundred city school superintendents and one hundred college presidents. Most of the larger colleges and universities were found to have reported drinking among the student body "as greatly diminished."

Princeton University reported the number of drinkers to be "very large, much more than one-half."

The University of Wisconsin reported two per cent of the student body to be hard drinkers, 73 per cent occasional tipplers and 25 per cent teetotalers.

Harvard, Colgate, University of Minnesota, University of Kansas, Stanford University, West Virginia and Depauw, all reported less drinking and drunkenness. Stanford said, "The present drinking problem here is about one-tenth of what is was a dozen years ago." Dartmouth reported no change.

Why did Eastern Universities in the earlier years of National Prohibition show so little sympathy with the Prohibition policy?

A—The comments made by Ralph H. White on conditions in such universities in the Connecticut-Rhode Island Edition of the American Issue of February 2, 1924, may be taken as having more or less application to the largest universities, especially those of the east. Mr. White has made so interesting an analysis of the conditions at Yale as they existed four years ago that it is given verbatim. Mr. White's comments will bear very careful reading and consideration.

Yale Vote On Prohibition and Enforcement
(R. H. White)

So much publicity has been given the wet vote of Yale University that we give, herewith, the actual figures with a few reflections about them.

	Enforcement	Modification	Repeal	Total
Undergraduates	312	830	450	1,602
Graduate students	247	137	69	553
Faculty	73	75	42	189
Total	641	1,042	561	2,344

Little of value is learned by adding the totals together, but some significant things appear on taking them apart.

The undergraduate vote is hardly worth serious study. It reflects natural resentment of young men toward restriction and the old, but passing, tradition that a Yale man to become a real fellow should be able to hold his liquor. It is a study of the mass pyschology of boys.

THE FACULTY

It must be remembered that the big majority of the faculty have studied and lived abroad for considerable periods. Their standards are cosmopolitan. Their views on Prohibition reflect European as well as American sentiment.

Yale, like most eastern universities, engages teachers for their special knowledge in their departments and does not require exceptional moral attainments.

THE GRADUATE STUDENTS

The most significant figures are those of the graduate schools.

	Enforcement	Modification	Repeal	Total
Graduate School	21	8	2	31
School of Medicine	28	60	13	101
Divinity School	81	1	0	82
Law School	93	34	36	163
Art School	6	20	16	42
Music School	6	9	2	17
Forestry School	12	5	0	17
Total	247	137	69	553

These are serious-minded young men who have found themselves, who have real convictions, and who are preparing for their life work. They are not, properly speaking, "Yale" men. They regard with sympathetic amusement the prankish minds of the undergraduate students and are but little affected by Yale traditions. They come to Yale from other colleges all over the country.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL

The Divinity School leads 81 to 1 for strict enforcement. These men represent all the leading denominations and come from every section of the country. They show the mind of the pulpit of the future.

THE LAW SCHOOL

What the coming lawyers and legislators think about Prohibition is shown by the large majority for strict law enforcement.

These young men thought just as the undergraduate student did until they considered the subject seriously and in its legal aspects, under the direction of the faculty of law.

The faculty of the Yale Law School stands squarely for the Con-

stitution and the enforcement of law and the vote of the school reflects the influence of such men as Professor Vance.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

A tentative study of the names of the students of the Medical School is as follows: Jewish, 59; Foreign, 30; American, 91.

It would be illuminating if we could have the vote of each of these divisions. It would perhaps throw some light on the heavy wet majority there.

ART AND MUSIC SCHOOLS

It is rather to be expected that the Bohemian standards and artistic temperament of these students would give a wet majority.

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

These young men are of a practical-minded, hard-working, strong-limbed group. Their dry convictions are just what would be expected.

What was the result of the survey of college conditions made by the Literary Digest in 1926?

A—The replies from the college student editors as summarized in the Literary Digest for July 17, 1926, briefly stated are:

"To be properly evaluated this poll should be considered as a supplement of the poll of the college heads and this article be read as a continuation of the article of last week.

"Taken together, then, the two polls show a decrease in drinking among college students and by youth at large."

Although in certain southern institutions an increase in drinking was reported, "it might be mentioned here that again most of the drinking is reported in the eastern colleges, and here one finds Prohibition's stoutest opponents."

"It is significant that the majority of reports from New York State, where enforcement is said to be an up-hill battle all the way, express the opinion that drinking is on the decrease.

"Opinion is divided among the college editors of the Keystone State according to our reports, but the majority agree that drinking is on the decline and that life can be full without liquor .

"Eight young Ohio college editors assert that the students in the Buckeye State are generally a sane and sober lot.

"A formal investigation of student drinking instigated by the Governor of the State * * * found that there is some drinking

at Ohio State but that it 'is immeasurably small as compared with the practice and results of student drinking prior to Prohibition.' "

For a complete survey of this question this article should be read in full. See also the July 10, 1926, number of the Literary Digest for replies from college presidents on the same subject.

What other surveys have been made of college student opinion and with what results?

A—Early in 1926 E. Everett Cortright, Assistant Professor of Education at New York University, completed a survey of the opinions of senior college students in a wide area over thirty-two "definite questions of large social import." This survey showed, he says, that the average of all college groups surveyed is 77.4 per cent in favor of rigid enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and 64 per cent against repeal of that amendment. A very heavy female student vote built up the dry averages. Of this 77.4 per cent the men seniors gave a 66 per cent "yes" vote, while the women voters voted 83 per cent "yes."

On the question, Should the Eighteenth Amendment be abolished? the "no" average was 64 per cent. The men seniors voted 56 per cent "no" while the women voted 68 per cent "no." The proportion of replies is parallel with three women to two men.

What effect has Prohibition had on drinking at Harvard University?

A—In the New York Times of April 5, 1925, Professor Richard C. Cabot of the Harvard faculty is reported to have come to the conclusion, after submitting numerous questionnaires to the student body, that drinking is less prevalent among under-graduates at Cambridge than it was thirty years before when he was in college.

"The consensus of opinion derived from the experiment is that about 35 per cent of the students are total abstainers, that 60 per cent may be classed as drinking moderately, and five per cent as heavy imbibers."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social conditions are closely related to crime, drunkenness and public morals; yet they are sufficiently different to justify attention under a separate title.

The charge is often made that social conditions under the Eighteenth Amendment are worse among special groups—for instance, the younger generation—than in the days when the sale of liquor was licensed and regulated. We are prone to forget what the former social conditions really were. Let the past speak for itself.

Has there been any improvement in the social conditions of a great metropolitan city like Chicago?

A—Note the following news item:

On June 1, the Chicago *Tribune* carried a news story in which it was stated that, "a three months survey shows that 14,000 women and girls frequented every 24 hours the back rooms of the saloons on Madison and North Clark streets and Cottage Grove Avenue."

"That shows how Prohibition does not prohibit, and how the dry law is ruining the girls of our cities," say the wets. But wait a minute! The quotation is from the *Tribune* of June 1, 1914, when Chicago had 7,000 saloons.

What is the attitude of social workers toward Prohibition?

A—The National Conference of Social Workers, Des Moines, Iowa, May, 1927, was polled by a newspaper which submitted a series of questions to delegates individually in an effort to find out their attitude on matters involving Prohibition.

Not all of the delegates replied, and of those who did reply, not all answered all the questions. Here are some of the questions propounded and the vote recorded:

	Yes	No
Has drinking been reduced under Prohibition?	338	43
Has the effect on the nation been beneficial?	389	42
Do you favor the repeal of the Prohibition laws?	21	355
Do you favor higher alcoholic content?	32	334
Do you favor laws making for stricter enforcement?	294	58
Has Prohibition been beneficial on the groups which are your objects of concern?	203	45
Do you favor change in the prohibitory laws?	344	98

It will be noted by one of the questions that 344 favor a change

in the prohibitory laws, but by consulting Question 5 it will be noted that *294 of these favor making the laws more strict.*

The delegates were asked to give their opinion as to the percentage of the reduction in drink. Their answers indicate an average estimated reduction of 69 per cent.

On the whole this questionnaire indicates that the social workers of the United States are friendly to Prohibition in the ratio of approximately 9 to 1.

—Pennsylvania Edition American Issue, June, 1927.

How does the number of public poor under Prohibition compare with the number of the same group under license?

Paupers in Almshouses Jan. 1			Admitted during Year	
		Per 100,000 pop.	Total	Per 100,000 pop.
1904	81,764	100	81,412	99.5
1910	84,198	91.5	88,313	96.
1923	78,090	71.5	63,807	58.4

—U. S. Census Bureau: Pauperism in Almshouses, 1923

Admitting the difficulty of making a general statement the above facts are at least significantly important.

To what extent has intemperance been a factor in welfare cases before and after Prohibition?

A—In "The Intemperance Factor in Poverty," Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, in the *Scientific Temperance Journal,* Summer, 1928, gives a detailed table showing the annual percentages of all cases requiring the attention of the twenty-four welfare organizations listed, twenty of whose records were sufficiently complete to show the following.

In the pre-prohibition period ending with 1918, the average percentage of all cases requiring the attention of these welfare organizations and attributable to intemperance was 16.09 per cent, while in the eight prohibition years that percentage was reduced to 6.01 per cent. In the year 1927 it was 9.6 per cent. The average decrease from pre-prohibition years was 62 per cent; in the single year 1927, 40 per cent.

VIEWS OF PUBLIC MEN

What does Henry Ford think of Prohibition?

A—"Benefits of Prohibition," Excerpt from article "Machinery, the New Messiah," by Henry Ford, from the Forum, March, 1928:

BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION

The gap between the people and their leaders is nowhere more discernible than in the matter of liquor. Some leaders are still for it; the people are now, as they have ever been, against it. The United States is dry not only legally but by moral conviction. You must find the people's sentiment where the people live. The American home is dry, and the American nation gets its tone from the home and not from the wet propagandist. In common decency the liquor generation should be allowed to die in silence. Its agonies should not be the constant topic of American journals.

Prohibition was intended to save the country and generations yet to come. There are a million boys growing up in the United States who have never seen a saloon, and who will never know the handicap of liquor, either in themselves or their relatives; and this excellent condition will go on spreading itself over the country when the wet press and the paid propaganda of booze are forgotten. There should be no mistake about it. The abolition of the commercialized liquor trade in this country is as final as the abolition of slavery. These are the two great reforms to which moral America committed itself from the beginning of its history.

The coming of Prohibition has put more of the workman's money into saving banks and into his wife's pocketbook. He has more leisure to spend with his family. The family life is healthier. Workmen go out of doors, go on picnics, have time to see their children and play with them. They have time to see more, do more—and, incidentally, they buy more. This stimulates business and increases prosperity, and in the general economic circle the money passes through industry again and back into the workman's pocket. It is a truism that what benefits one is bound to benefit all, and labor is coming to see the truth of this more every day.

Human demands are increasing every day and means for their gratification are increasing also. This is as it should be. Gradually, under the benign influence of American industry, wives are released from work, little children are no longer exploited; and, given more

time, they both become free to go out and find new products, new merchants and manufacturers who are supplying them. Thus business grows. Thus we see the close relation which home life bears to industry. The prosperity of one is the prosperity of the other. In reality, all problems may be resolved into one great one. The parts are all inter-related one with another. The solution of one helps in the solution of another and so on.

Machinery is accomplishing in the world what man has failed to do by preaching.

What does President Coolidge say about dry enforcement?

A—"After more than two generations of constant debate, our country adopted a system of national Prohibition under all the solemnities involved in an amendment to the federal constitution. In obedience to this mandate the Congress and the States, with one or two notable exceptions, have passed required laws for its administration and enforcement. This imposes upon the citizenship of the country, and especially on all public officers, not only the duty to enforce, but the obligation to observe the sanctions of this constitutional provision and its resulting laws. If this condition could be secured, all question concerning Prohibition would cease. The federal government is making every effort to accomplish these results through careful organization, large appropriations and administrative effort. The federal authorities propose to discharge their obligation for enforcement to the full extent of their ability."

—*Annual Message to Congress 1927.*

What does Monsignor James E. Cassidy of Fall River, Mass., think about the success of Prohibition?

A—"Is Prohibition a success or failure? Unhesitatingly I answer: It is a great success. It is true that I do not move in select (?) circles, that my life has been largely spent in working with and for the common, everyday, natural, ordinary, decent, God-fearing people who largely earn their bread by poorly-paid toil and labor. For everyone of them that Prohibition has made a flask-carrier, it has weaned scores from pail-carrying,—and that's what I call success."

What does Bishop Charles L. Slattery of Boston think about the return of light Wine and Beer?

A—"Experience does not seem to indicate that the introduction of

light wines and beer would lead either to better law enforcement or to greater sobriety."

What does Father John W. McMahon of Charlestown, Mass., think of the personal liberty argument?

A—"Prohibition is a regulatory measure that has grown out of a great evil, as many other laws have. The attack on it as a violation of personal liberty is absurd. All government infringes on personal liberty. If it were possible to allow the sale of liquor without the train of evils that follow in its wake, I should not object to it, but it seems impossible. * * * I am not in favor of unregulated sale of beer or wine in any case. It means the return of the saloon and other equally bad influences."

What is the attitude of the National Education Association toward temperance teaching?

A—The National Education Association, at its annual meeting at Seattle, 1927, adopted the following resolution:

> "We recommend that the program of physical and health education already provided in many centers be extended to all of the schools of the nation. In the development of this program, we urge that re-emphasis be given to the teaching of the evil effects of narcotic drugs and of alcoholic beverages."

The Association thus followed the example of the Department of Superintendence in February, 1927, in stressing the need of continued attention to instruction as to the effects of alcoholic beverages and other narcotics. These are the first resolutions bearing upon this subject passed in many years by these national organizations.

Scientific temperance instruction is not a dead issue. These resolutions should be placed before each superintendent of schools, teacher and school board of the United States, with the earnest request that adequate courses of study on the subject, textbooks, and other helps be placed at the disposal of all teachers with the requirement that well-graded up-to-date instruction be given.

—*Nebraska Ed. American Issue, July, 1927.*

What did Lloyd George have to say of Prohibition after visiting America in 1924?

A—"America is the country which got the most out of the great war—not gold, but Prohibition," declared former Premier David Lloyd George in a speech last night.

"I saw little of Prohibition," continued the former prime minister. "I went to America with the usual European prejudice against it, hearing that it was demoralizing America and that there was more liquor there than ever.

"That is not true—not in the least. There are some men who get it but I believe it is mostly bad liquor. Some have already been poisoned and others are getting frightened for fear that their turn will be next.

"That generation will disappear. The vast majority are not drinking. The worst form of repeal that is threatened is a return to light wines and beer, but they will never have saloons again.

"The only unemployed in America are the gaolers. The children of the American people never saw such times as they have now."

—Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch, 3-5-24.

What does Roger Babson, nationally famed statistician, also think of Prohibition?

A—"Aside from these two factors, the only reason why people might be expected to be able to buy much more goods than they did formerly was THE SAVING BROUGHT ABOUT THROUGH THE PROHIBITION LAW."

—Babson's Reports, Wellesley Hills, Mass., April 15, 1924.

"Prohibition has been a great factor in promoting business prosperity—probably one of the greatest factors.

"It is probable that if we did not have Prohibition, we would have nearer eight million automobiles in use today than the 18 million we have."

—Sept. 21, 1925. Babson's Reports.

What did the late Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, think of the results of Prohibition?

A—"I wish you could go with me for thirty days as I travel over this broad land and see the homes being erected everywhere, note the accounts being opened in savings banks, see the families out together in parks, recreation and community centers, children well-fed, with shoes to wear and warm clothing, going to school; see prosperity, happiness and sunshine where formerly there were only squalor and misery. ALL THIS IS A RESULT OF PROHIBITION. We

are not going back to the old condition of things with their misery, want and poverty—never again. Prohibition has come to stay."

—*Feb. 1, 1924.*

What does former Attorney General Harlan E. Stone, now member of U. S. Supreme Court, think about violation of Prohibition laws?

A—In an address delivered April 10, 1924, he said:

"Some men think the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment are jokes, but they are laughing at the Stars and Stripes.

"There is nothing quite so vital to the future of this Republic as enforcement of its laws and respect for its laws."

Why was Benjamin Franklin not a beer drinker?

A—"At my first admission into the printing-house, I took to working at press, imagining I felt a want of bodily exercise I had been used to in America, where press work is mixed with the composing. I drank only water; the other workmen, nearly fifty in number, were great drinkers of beer. On occasion I carried up and downstairs a large form of type in each hand, when others carried but one in both hands. They wondered to see, from this and several instances, that the Water-American, as they called me, was stronger than themselves, who drank strong beer! We had an ale house boy, who attended always in the house to supply the workmen. My companion at the press drank every day a pint before breakfast, a pint at breakfast with his bread and cheese, a pint between breakfast and dinner, a pint at dinner, a pint in the afternoon about six o'clock, and another pint when he had done his day's work. I thought it a detestable custom; but it was necessary, he supposed, to drink strong beer that he might be strong to labor. I endeavored to convince him that the bodily strength afforded by beer could only be in proportion to the grain or flour of the barley dissolved in the water from which it was made; that there was more flour in a pennyworth of bread; and therefore if he could eat that with a pint of water it would give him more strength than a quart of beer. He drank on, however, and had four or five shillings to pay out of his wages every Saturday night for that vile liquor, an expense I was free from. And thus these poor devils keep themselves always under."

—*Autobiography of* Benjamin Franklin, p. 58.

What is the duty of a citizen with respect to law?

A—"Free government has no greater menace than disrespect for authority and continual violation of law. It is the duty of a citizen not only to observe the law but to let it be known that he is opposed to its violation."

—PRESIDENT COOLIDGE—*Message to Congress*, December, 1923

What is the attitude of Herbert Hoover, President-elect, toward the Eighteenth Amendment, and the policy of Prohibition?

A—In his speech of acceptance at Palo Alto, California, Saturday, August 11, 1928, Mr. Hoover said:

"'I do not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. I stand for the efficient enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder. Whoever is chosen President has under his oath the solemn duty to pursue this course.

"'Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose. It must be worked out constructively.'

"Common sense compels us to realize that grave abuses have occurred—abuses which must be remedied. An organized searching investigation of fact and causes can alone determine the wise method of correcting them. Crime and disobedience of law cannot be permitted to break down the constitution and laws of the United States.

"Modification of the enforcement laws which permit that which the Constitution forbids is nullification. This the American people will not countenance. Change in the constitution can and must be brought about only by the straightforward methods provided in the constitution itself.

"There are those who do not believe in the purposes of several provisions of the constitution. No one denied their right to seek to amend it. They are not subject to criticism for asserting that right. But the Republican party does deny the right of anyone to seek to destroy the purposes of the constitution by indirection.

"Whoever is elected President takes an oath not only to faithfully execute the office of the President, but that oath provides still further that he will, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States. I should be untrue to these

great traditions, untrue to my oath of office, were I to declare otherwise.

"With impressive proof on all sides of magnificent progress, no one can rightly deny the fundamental correctness of our economic system. Nothing however is perfect but it works for progress. Our pre-eminent advance over nations in the last eight years has been due to distinctively American accomplishments. We do not owe these accomplishments to our vast natural resources. These we have always had. They have not increased.

"What has changed is our ability to utilize these resources more effectively. It is our human resources that have changed. Man for man and woman for woman, we are today more capable whether in the work of farm, factory, or business than ever before. It lies in our magnificent educational system, in the hard working character of our people, in the capacity for far-sighted leadership in industry, the ingenuity, the daring of the pioneers of new inventions, in the abolition of the saloon, and the wisdom of our national policies."

In Mr. Hoover's speech at Elizabethton, Tennessee, in October, 1928, he said:

"The purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is to protect the American home. A sacred obligation is imposed on the President to secure its honest enforcement, and to eliminate the abuses which have grown up around it. I wish it to succeed."

Now, does anyone have any doubt about where Herbert Hoover stands?

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